INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 81-63 (27-17). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 79-61 (26-16). LONDON: Cloudy, then sunny. Temp. 68-55 (20-13). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 79-63 (26-17). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 82-66 (28-19). NEW YORK: Rain, Temp. 80-65 (26-18). Yesterday's temp. 79-66 (26-19).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.25 Dr.
Eire (Ire. 10p)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fl.
Finland	1.00 F.M.	Nigeria	7.5
France	1.25 Fr.	Norway	2.50 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	3 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Dr.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Iran	25 Rials	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Italy	200 Lire	Turkey	7.5
Israel	1.57.40	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50c
		Yugoslavia	6 D.



Associated Press.

AT MOSCOW GAMES—A group of Soviet citizens, led by uniformed Red Army soldiers, rushing at Moscow Jews waving an Israeli flag during yesterday's World University Games basketball encounter between Israel and Puerto Rico.

Prisoners Released In Greece

Hundreds Freed By Papadopoulos

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The Greek regime today freed hundreds of political prisoners, after a general amnesty proclaimed Sunday by President George Papadopoulos.

Among the first released was Alexandros Panagoulis, the man who tried to assassinate the president in 1968. The 34-year-old army deserter who was sentenced to death, was granted a presidential pardon today and set free.

He staggered as he walked out of Boyati military prison into the dazzling sun, looking pale and tense under his thick moustache. He hugged his lawyers and was kissed by his mother. Turning to newsmen, he said firmly: "I do not repent, nor am I ashamed of what I did. It is others who commit crimes."

Cheers and Applause

Outside Korydallos Prison near Piraeus, crowds of parents, wives and children gathered to meet the prisoners. They came out one by one as the district attorneys scanned their files and signed release orders. A total of 300 to 330 prisoners will benefit from the amnesty but no official statistics were available. In April, 1970, the regime released 350 of about 1,500 prisoners being held at the time of the third anniversary of the colonels' coup. There has been a trickle of releases since.

There were loud cheers and applause as the first prisoner, Margarita Generali, a 36-year-old student serving an 18-year term for sedition, emerged. She was showered with flower petals as she embraced her family.

Other prisoners gave the victory sign as they walked out. One woman prisoner, who said she was a Communist, screamed: "It's the people's struggle that got us out of jail. Now is the beginning of the end."

There were moving scenes as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

DANGEROUS ARMLOAD—A Home Office bomb disposal squadman carrying a housecoat out of an Oxford Street store after an incendiary device had ignited the garment.

17 More Small Bombs Discovered in London

Stores Again Are Targets; Mailed Books Called 'Deadly'

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Seventeen explosive devices were found today in department stores and the mail in what appeared to be a new campaign by sympathizers of the Irish Republican Army.

Ten of the devices, described as incendiary and encased in fake packages of cigarettes, were discovered in some of London's best known department stores, including Austin Reed, Selfridges, Dickins and Jones and Marshall and Snelgrove. Two were found Saturday in Harrods, and two yesterday in Liberty's.

Seven letter bombs were also sent in paperback books on music, whose pages were hollowed out. Among the targets were the Northern Ireland Information Office, the armed forces Union Jack Club and the Royal Air Force Association. A police spokesman said "they were the most lethal postal bombs we've seen yet."

There have been no injuries and the damage to property has been minimal. Most of the devices were found and defused before they could cause harm.

Senior police officers said the wave of bombs might well be the work of a splinter group of IRA supporters. They expressed concern that the devices might be part of a campaign to spread the terrorism of Northern Ireland to England.

There has been no official comment from the headquarters in Dublin of either the Official or Provisional wing of the outlawed IRA. This contrasts with their readiness in the past to accept responsibility for any action in which they had been involved. The speculation in Dublin was that both organizations were investigating to see whether "free lance" units may have been responsible.

At Scotland Yard, police spokesmen emphasized they had no firm evidence involving the IRA but they noted that examination of the devices suggested some similarities to techniques used in the past by IRA terrorists. Moreover, some officers speculated that the campaign was a demonstration of protest against the trials next month of those accused of the London car bombings in March, when one man was killed and more than 100 injured in explosions near Trafalgar Square and at the Old Bailey, the Central Criminal Court. Some sources suggested that about 1,000 members of the militant, Provisional wing of the IRA live in London.

After the first fire bombs were found on Saturday—at Harrods—an anonymous caller told a news agency that they had been planted in the West End in retaliation for British policy in Northern Ireland. The caller suggested a connection with a British unit of the IRA which supports unification of the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic with the British province of Northern Ireland, where Protestants are in the majority.

Whether the devices discovered this week mark the beginning of a sustained campaign by IRA supporters in Britain remains unknown. But British officials have long feared the possibility that terrorists would turn to England where such acts of violence achieve maximum publicity.

Officials said that Prime Minister Edward Heath, working at his country home, Chequers, had been kept informed of the developments.

The fire devices found today in the West End shopping areas of Oxford Street and Regent Street were constructed of a cheap wrist watch, a tiny gas cylinder, a small transistor battery, wires and a highly flammable chemical mixture.

Similar bombs have been widely used in Northern Ireland by IRA terrorists. Three weeks ago some 20 small incendiary bombs caused fires in Lisburn and Belfast. As in London today, however, many of them failed to ignite.

As reports of the bombs spread in London, several department stores intensified their security precautions. And the job of the police was complicated by a series of hoax calls which led to the evacuation of Victoria Station, Madame Tussaud's wax museum, and part of Westminster hospital.



AP.

EXPLOSIVE READING—Comdr. Robert Huntley, of Scotland Yard, with letter-bomb book of type mailed to seven London addresses.

Cambodia Appeals to U.S. For Economic, Military Aid

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (IHT).—Cambodia's ambassador to the United States told newsmen Tuesday that his country felt "abandoned" when the United States halted the bombing attacks on Communist-led rebels.

In reply to a question on whether he felt that the United States was selling out Cambodia, Ambassador Um Sim replied, "To a certain extent, yes. Although we do not feel we have been betrayed, we feel we have been abandoned."

He made the statement at a news conference called to make public an "open letter" from the Cambodian government to "the Congress and the people of the United States," pleading for continuation of American military and economic aid.

Earlier in the day, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, characterized the bombing halt as "a mistake" that could "place the final outcome (of the Indochina war) in jeopardy."

He said that with the help of the bombing, the Cambodian Army was able to thwart Communist efforts to take the capital city of Phnom Penh but that now the rebel forces might try again.

The ambassador was quick to point out that he was confident his government would survive, adding, "It is not as desperate as you may think."

Cambodia's Case

The letter, which was also released in Phnom Penh, urged that the approximately $200 million in aid continue because the United States had "a moral obligation" for Cambodia's resistance to Communist rebels and North Vietnamese troops using Cambodian bases to launch attacks into South Vietnam.

"By our participation in the struggle against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong aggression forces, we have occupied the attention of many of their troops," the letter said.

"As such, we believe we have enormously lessened the burden on American and South Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam and contributed to saving the lives of many American soldiers."

The letter also accused Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled leader of Cambodia, of allowing the Communists to use Cambodia to attack South Vietnam while violating the neutrality and independence of both countries.

Amplifying the letter, Ambassador Um Sim said that without Cambodian resistance, "the United States would have suffered a lot more casualties in Vietnam."

He also told newsmen that the Cambodian government had "no intention" of seeking a resumption in the bombing unless the North Vietnamese significantly step up their support of the rebel forces.

More Moorer

Adm. Moorer, who appeared on a nationally televised interview program, said that Cambodian rebels had suffered very heavy losses in their attempt to cut off access to the Cambodian capital and had abandoned this plan at the beginning of the summer.

In addition, he said, the insurgents had suffered severe casualties in a direct assault on the Cambodian capital while the bombing was going on. "There's a possibility, of course, that they now, finding themselves not faced with the bombing, will attempt once more to move on Phnom Penh," the admiral said.

In response to a question about the ability of Cambodian troops to hold the capital, without U.S. air support, Adm. Moorer was hopeful though not as sanguine as Ambassador Um Sim.

He answered that "the Cambodians, given proper leadership, could hold on for several weeks. I think there are signs they have learned by experience; they have come a long way."

By Leaking Information

Agnew Says Justice Aides Try to 'Indict' Him in the Press

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (IHT).—Vice-President Agnew today accused unnamed Justice Department officials of a "clear and outrageous attempt" to "indict me in the press" in connection with a Maryland kickback probe.

In a short televised news conference, in which he declined to answer questions, Mr. Agnew said he had urged Attorney General Elliot R. Richardson to press an inquiry into who was leaking secret reports to the press about the federal investigation of the Vice-President for possible violations of extortion, bribery and tax laws.

"I will fight to prove my innocence," Mr. Agnew declared. "I intend to remain in the high office to which I have been elected."

He said he was "confident that the orderly processes of justice will result in my complete vindication."

The case involves allegations that engineering, architectural and contracting firms paid off politicians in Baltimore County, at the state level, and, in at least one instance, a favor for Mr. Agnew after he became Vice-President.

Two of the central figures, Jerome B. Wolff and Lester Matz, are consulting engineers and longtime Agnew associates. Both have received limited immunity from prosecution in return for their cooperating with the investigation.

Mr. Matz and a number of other Maryland businessmen reportedly have told the prosecutors that they personally have turned over money to Mr. Agnew in return for work. Mr. Agnew was county executive of Baltimore County from 1963 to 1967 and Maryland governor from 1967 to 1969 when he became Vice-President.

Today, in his second nationally televised press conference in two weeks, Mr. Agnew charged that "sources in the investigatory process" had been leaking material to the press about the case.

"This week, a national news magazine [Time] freely quotes unnamed Justice Department officials who have decided to indict me in the press," he said.

On Sunday, Attorney General Richardson said in a TV interview he was sure no Justice Department officials had leaked those reports. But Mr. Richardson said he would undertake an investigation into who was disclosing material in the case which has yet to reach the grand jury.

Today, Mr. Agnew said, "I have communicated with the attorney general and have asked him that he fulfill that promise and pursue such investigation vigorously."

The Vice-President, apologizing for not taking reporters' questions but asking their understanding of "the restrictions of my current stance," said he did not blame the press for printing the leaked material.

"The blame must rest with those who gave this information

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



AP.

Elliot Richardson, U.S. Attorney General.

U.S. Sending Negotiators To E. Berlin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The United States will send a diplomatic team on the first official U.S. mission to East Germany this weekend to discuss establishing an American embassy in East Berlin, the State Department said today.

The mission will be headed by Joan M. Clark, 51, executive director of the State Department's bureau of European affairs, department spokesman Charles W. Bray said. The meetings will start Monday.

The first tentative step toward establishing diplomatic relations was earlier this month when the GDR representative at the United Nations visited Washington for talks.

Experts Believe Pyromaniacs Starting Fires in Western U.S.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—At least 12 of the 40 big forest fires that have destroyed millions of dollars worth of valuable timber in the western United States and southwest Canada were started deliberately, officials said here today.

They said firemen had uncovered evidence to support their claim that the major fires had been set off intentionally. There were also signs that more than 100 smaller outbreaks were started in the same way, they added. More than 10,000 men are fighting the fires.

A spokesman for the interstate forest fire control center at Boise said: "Some seem to have started in dense undergrowth—people don't go in there to picnic. It's really hard going to get into the middle of the brush."

No Conspiracy Seen

Fire experts said people were putting lighted cigarettes inside match books and leaving them in dry undergrowth to start fires. Others had left slow-burning candles on piles of pine needles, giving them time to flee before the bush burst into flames. One official described those responsible as "pyromaniacs—people who start fires to satisfy some inner need."

He said there appeared to be no widespread conspiracy.

Major fires were reported today from California, Montana, Idaho and Oregon, with others in Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Washington as well as in Canada.

Northern California's worst fire in 14 years was still burning out of control today, consuming 8,000 acres of timber since it started Friday. Two hundred residents of the state's mountain resort town of Kyburz southwest of Lake Tahoe were evacuated yesterday when flames roared to within a mile of summer homes there.

There have been no reported injuries or deaths in the fires which first broke out in five states last week after a lengthy hot, dry spell.

After Basketball Game

Soviet Security Men Attack Jews Supporting Israeli Team

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Soviet security officials in plain clothes today physically attacked a group of Soviet Jews watching the Israeli basketball team at the 1973 World Student Games here.

About 20 Jews were leaving the Central Army Sports Club's basketball hall when they were set upon by the security men, who were seemingly irritated by the Jews' support for the Israeli team as it defeated Puerto Rico, 77-61.

Two women were almost knocked to the ground, a man's arm was twisted and his spectacles were broken and three persons—two of them teen-aged schoolchildren—were detained at a police station.

During the match the Jews, who were made to sit as far as possible from the Israeli team bench, were involved in scuffles with uniformed soldiers who ripped up an Israeli flag and destroyed a banner proclaiming in Hebrew: "Success to Israel."

About 100 Soviet soldiers in blue track suits ringed the basketball court and repeatedly shouted "Yid!" at the Israelis. The soldiers also whistled and stomped their feet to show their disapproval of the Israelis.

When the match ended in the Israeli victory the Jewish spectators were prevented from speaking to the players and were ushered quickly from the hall and into the arms of the waiting security men.

The harassment of the Israeli players today followed the pattern of most of the previous matches they have played here. Earlier incidents led the Israelis to request that an International University Sports Federation (FISU) observer attend all their games.

FISU secretary-general Claude Pinaud, of France, was to have attended today's match but did not appear and Israel's FISU representative, Adin Talbar, said later that the delegation would discuss tonight what new action to take, if any.

"As things stand, there is no question of our going home," Mr. Talbar said.

"This sort of thing will never stop us from competing in international sport. Anyway, how would the Jews here feel if we went home? They are heroes for the way they stand up to the regime," he added.

The detaining of the three Jews today followed the 15-day prison sentence imposed on a 29-year-old Jewish engineer for "petty hooliganism" after Israel's basketball game against Cuba on Saturday.

Talks to Western Newsmen

Soviet H-Bomb Builder Defies Warnings

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (WP).—Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist who helped create a hydrogen bomb and who has been ordered to be more discreet in his demands for civil rights in Soviet society, today defied authorities and held a press conference with 11 Western journalists.

Mr. Sakharov, at the press conference held in his bedroom, warned Western nations against détente on Soviet terms.

Mr. Sakharov said détente would turn out to be "very dangerous" if it was not accompanied by some democratization of Soviet life and some reduction of Soviet isolation from the outside world.

He expressed satisfaction that many Western politicians "understand that rapprochement has to take place with a simultaneous liquidation of [Soviet] isolation." He said it was important for the U.S. Congress to pass the [Sen. Henry] Jackson amendment—which would deny trading benefits to the Russians as long as they restricted the emigration of Soviet citizens—both for its own sake and as a symbol.

The Jackson amendment should symbolize "the fact that rapprochement with the U.S.S.R. must include some kind of control on this country, so it cannot become a danger for its neighbors," Mr. Sakharov said. An isolated Soviet Union able to pursue its aims secretly, "which hides its real face," could become a menace," he added.



AP.

Andrei D. Sakharov at news conference yesterday.

The 52-year-old scientist made these comments at one of the most unusual press conferences ever held in Moscow. Mr. Sakharov called the meeting ostensibly to add a few comments to his report on an encounter last week with a senior Soviet legal official, who warned him to behave more discreetly. Mr. Sakharov's report reached Western journalists over the weekend.

Merely by inviting correspondents to his flat—something few Soviet citizens would dream of doing—Mr. Sakharov indicated apparent disdain for the warnings which M. P. Malyarov, deputy prosecutor of the Soviet Union, gave him last week.

Mr. Sakharov said he did not recognize the "institution of warnings" as practiced by the KGB [committee for state security.]

Because of his role as principal contributor to the Soviet hydrogen bomb (which earned him a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Golda Meir to Speak To Council of Europe

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Prime Minister Golda Meir will address the Council of Europe in Strasbourg during a three-day European trip in late September, a spokesman said today.

The semiannual 10-day council session will open Sept. 25 and Mrs. Meir's speech will be the keynote of a debate on Middle East questions, he said.

Exact details of her itinerary will be withheld for security reasons, he added.

Mrs. Meir's appearance is in response to an invitation extended during a June visit to Israel by council President Giuseppe Vadunto.

Gunfire Reported; Commune Searched

New Mexico Hunt for Man in Nixon Threat

ARROYO HONDO, N.M., Aug. 21 (AP).—Police armed with rifles roused sleeping residents of the Morning Star commune at dawn today, searching for a man charged in New Orleans with threatening the life of President Nixon.

About 25 policemen fanned over the fields and hills near the adobe community, some 12 miles north of Taos, where the man, known in the commune as Cat, lived with his wife and three children.

Secret service agents said they were looking for Cat, whom they believe is Edwin M. Gaudet, a former New Orleans policeman charged in a federal warrant with threatening the President.

Mike Duncan, who owns the commune, asked police and the television cameramen who accompanied them to leave the premises after about two hours of fruitless searching. Mr. Duncan's attorney, John Ramming, said the sheriff's officers had no warrant to search the commune.

Before resuming the search early today, state police Lt. Tom Cantu warned searchers to exercise caution because the subject was armed and allegedly had fired on two officers with a 30-06 rifle yesterday afternoon.

John Paul Jones, chief of the Secret Service in New Mexico, said law enforcement officers and the man believed to be Mr. Gaudet exchanged gunfire yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Jones said that, after the warrant on Mr. Gaudet was filed in New Orleans, officers were sent to the commune to pick up the man believed to be Mr. Gaudet, but he ran away.

Taos County Sheriff Arthur E. Trujillo said that, as a Secret Service agent inspected the man's identification card, the man ran off "through the piñon trees and escaped."

Mr. Trujillo said the card identified the man as Mr. Gaudet, 29.

The warrant on Mr. Gaudet, who was arrested for throwing a burning flag at Mr. Nixon's car in New Orleans in 1970, charges he "knowingly, willfully, unlawfully made a threat to take the life of the President . . . on or about Aug. 15, 1973 . . ."

Plot Is Discounted

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The Secret Service's disclosure of a "possible conspiracy" to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Swedish King's Condition 'Grave'

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The Swedish royal family was gathering at this south Swedish town today as 90-year-old King Gustav VI Adolf—Europe's oldest monarch—fought for his life.

Crowds of well-wishers stood silently outside the hospital here where the king lay in a first-floor intensive care ward after a major stomach operation. His breathing was artificially aided.

Seven hours after the emergency surgery, the king's doctor, Gunnar Biperck, said his condition was as well as could be expected in the circumstances but remained grave.

Military Purge Hinted

Laos Executes 11, Says Others Face Death for Roles in Coup

From Wire Dispatches

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 21.—A former Laotian Air Force colonel and 10 other "traitors" have been executed by firing squad for their part in yesterday's abortive coup attempt by rightists, Acting Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak announced today.

Other captives from the rebel forces, estimated to have numbered 120 men, will be "executed without trial" when their interrogation is completed, Mr. Sisouk said. A total of 14 rebels were reported captured, but government sources said they expected that a significant number of army and air force officers would be arrested on charges of collaborating with the insurgents.

Fugitives from the insurgent band, whose uprising was quashed within 10 hours, by noon yesterday, were being hunted by troops using armored cars to traverse rice paddies outside this capital today.

The executed former air force colonel, Pani Phonethipsavanh, was described as one of two key assistants to the leader of the coup attempt, Thao Ma, 42, who once commanded the Laotian Air Force as a brigadier general. Thao Ma, who had been living in exile in Thailand since failing in a 1966 coup attempt, died in yesterday's uprising.

Other Key Aide

His other alleged key aide in the plot, former Col. Bounleuth Saykosi, reportedly fled the Vientiane area yesterday when the spasmodic fighting started to go against the rebels. Mr. Bounleuth, a former military attaché in Washington, commandeered a Laotian helicopter for his escape. There were conflicting reports on his whereabouts today. One said he landed at Thakhek, a rightist stronghold on the Mekong River in the Laotian panhandle; another said he was captured at Ban Xon, 80 miles north of Vientiane.

Three other leading associates of Thao Ma were believed to have landed in a stolen Laotian Air Force plane on a road about 30 miles north of Bangkok yesterday afternoon and to have escaped on foot in the countryside. Thailand was asked to capture and return them, and Laos planned to ask Thailand to return the plane, a U-17B reconnaissance craft.

Government officials said today that captured documents indicated that the rebel leaders had planned to replace Prince Souvanna Phouma, 72, the neutralist who has been premier since 1962, with Prince Boun Oum, a leading rightist and former premier.

Mr. Sisouk, however, said that another rightist ex-general and former deputy premier, Phoumi Nosovan, was the man the insurgents had planned to install as leader of a new government. The defense chief said that Phoumi Nosovan was scheduled to arrive in Vientiane from Thailand at midday yesterday to take power. He said that Laos would investigate his links to the plot and might ask Thailand to extradite him so he could be put "out of harm's way."

In Bangkok, Phoumi Nosovan denied yesterday that he was involved in the new coup attempt.

Complaint to Thailand

Mr. Sisouk said that Laos today complained to Thailand about its harboring of Laotian exiles and said Laos was investigating possible foreign involvement in the coup plot. The Thai government denied any involvement in the coup attempt.

The defense chief here said Laos knew of the plot a week before it was implemented. He said that Thao Ma had led about 60 rebels across the Mekong River from Thailand before dawn yesterday, and they were joined by about 60 supporters in Laos. Armed mainly with AK-47, M-16 and M-1 rifles, they seized Wattay Airport outside Vientiane and the national radio station. Mr. Sisouk said they tried to seize the military command's headquarters and the military logistical depot, but failed.

Thao Ma took off from the airport in a Laotian Air Force T-28 fighter-bomber and, over Ohee Mai No army base near the capital, dropped two 250-pound bombs on the residence of a longtime rival, Gen. Kouprasith Abhay. The back of the house was demolished, and a colonel and a sergeant were killed—two of the 10 from both sides to die yesterday—but the general was unhurt.

Thao Ma's plane was seen being hit by .50-caliber bullets fired by a soldier on the ground, and he crash-landed at the edge of the airport. An American witness said he was bleeding when pulled from the wreckage.

The government said that he died later of his crash injuries. "He is dead, very much dead," Mr. Sisouk said.

Government officials said today that because of yesterday's uprising, the Communist-led Pathet Lao would probably demand a bigger military presence than they have heretofore requested to stabilize Vientiane under a proposed new coalition government they will share with Prince Souvanna remaining as premier.



Associated Press.

AMNESTIED—Alexandros Panagoulis, embraced by his mother as he leaves an Athens jail after five years' imprisonment for trying to kill President George Papadopoulos.

Greece Frees 300 Prisoners; Panagoulis Vows to Fight On

(Continued from Page 1)

the prisoners hugged and kissed their children for the first time in years. Prof. Dionyssios Karayiorgas, who was serving a life term for handling bombs, one of which exploded into his face, was set free but his wife said he needed urgent medical attention.

More than 100 political prisoners had left Korydallos by sunset. More were expected to leave later.

Two prominent prisoners were sent home directly from a military police station where they were held:

The former foreign minister, Evanghelos Averoff-Tossizza, indicted this month together with 68 civilians and officers for last May's abortive mutiny in the Greek Navy, said he did not wish to make any statements after his release.

Conditions Were Terrible

"For 50 days I have been out of touch. I am determined to lead a strictly private life for quite some time," he said. He added that although he was not ill-treated "I am under such physical strain because conditions were terrible, that all I want is to rest."

Prof. John Pesmazoglou, former deputy governor of the Bank of Greece, was detained for questioning by military police for four months. He was not charged but only interrogated about student agitation. He was in solitary confinement.

He said: "Personally I was not physically maltreated. But the word isolation means tremendous things. You are no longer a person. You become an object. You no longer have control over any manifestation of life, beginning from the most elementary—even the biological—aspects of life. I was under complete isolation during the whole period of four months until this morning."

As the releases continued, Mr. Panagoulis, speaking at his seaside home at Glyfada, near Athens, described the conditions of his detention during the last five years:

"My cell was eight feet long, five wide. It was built especially for me of cement and steel in 1970 soon after they caught me wedged in a hole I had scooped out of the wall with a spoon trying to escape," he said.

"I should not call it a cell—it was a lavatory with a basin, in which I was kept isolated." He complained that his jailers had often beaten him and even allegedly tried to assassinate him by setting his straw mattress on fire.

"I plan to have X-rays taken," he added. "I am sure they will show my broken ribs." He protested that although his younger brother Stathis was serving a 38-month prison term for trying to help him escape and for draft dodging, also at Boyiati prison, "they did not let me see him even today."

He did not see his release or today's general amnesty as a sign of liberalization by the regime. Referring to President Papadopoulos as "that ridiculous little colonel" who could put him right back into jail, he added:

"I am seized by a sense of disgust because all these things are tricks by the regime to perpetuate itself in power."

He said he was determined to struggle to "end this tyranny. I wish it could be done—as some say—by peaceful means. I don't believe it can. I just wish it could."

There were many Greeks who saw in President Papadopoulos's liberalization measures the hope of a peaceful evolution toward democracy. Eighteen former ministers and parliamentarians who had come out in favor of the regime two years ago after interviews with Mr. Papadopoulos said today their trust in him had been vindicated. "Today we can say that the leaders of the revolution have fulfilled their promises," they said in a joint statement.

But leaders of the opposition, while hailing the release of political prisoners, warned the Greeks that they should not be deflected from the more fundamental issues.

Former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos said in a statement: "The smoke screen of the amnesty cannot conceal the fact that the dictatorship imposed on April 21, 1967, is trying to perpetuate itself in power under a new cloak."

Demetrios Papaspyrou, ex-president of Greece's last parliament, said the solidarity of Greek and international public opinion was "the most decisive factor for the liberation of the prisoners."

He pointed out that together with the amnesty, the regime had "written off the offenses of the torturers who treated their fellow men so inhumanely."

Minor Action Feared as Start Of New Push on Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Military sources reported minor fighting seven miles south and 10 miles north of Phnom Penh today in what they said could be the start of another Communist push against the capital, but Phnom Penh itself was quiet.

Some officials had predicted a new wave of urban terror for the refugee-jammed city after bombs exploded in two movie houses and the central market on Sunday. The bombs killed four persons and wounded 64, according to unofficial reports.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy here said yesterday that U.S. officers in uniform still are accompanying Cambodian troops in the field, serving as "observers and reporters." U.S. bombing and other military involvement here was cut off on Wednesday by a resolution passed by Congress in a compromise with the President.

"There are six or eight of them—captains, majors, a couple of lieutenant colonels—performing normal defense attaché functions," the embassy said.

"All of them are with the defense attaché's office—it has about 25 people all told. These six or eight officers spend most of their time in the field as observers and reporters," the embassy said.

"They are on legitimate business and they are authorized to be there. They are in uniform and unarmed."

U.S. law bars American combat troops or advisers from Cambodia. Of the almost 200 Americans on the embassy staff, more than half are military.

Field reports said the rebels shelled a government base at Muk Kampoul, 10 miles north of Phnom Penh, with 81-mm and 60-mm mortars early today, wounding a Cambodian trooper. There also was fighting along the Bassac River near Svay Rolum, seven miles south of Phnom Penh. A 20-minute skirmish there left six Communist soldiers dead, field reports said.

Fighting also continued near Kompong Speu, about 30 miles southwest of the city, and at Kompong Sam, 50 miles northeast of the capital.

In South Vietnam, Communist forces launched a heavy attack on a government Ranger base in the Central Highlands early today, but government troops drove them back and killed 89 of the attackers, military sources said.

The sources said fifteen border Rangers were killed and 31 were wounded in the early morning assault on the base, located about 20 miles northwest of Pleiku.

In the former imperial capital of Hué, Communist gunners pounded government positions today for the fifth consecutive day.

Iran Joins Truce Unit

TEHRAN, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman today formally announced Iran's agreement to join the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam in place of Canada.

Iran will join three original members—Hungary, Poland and Indonesia. Canada pulled out of the commission last month, charging that the Vietnam cease-fire was not being implemented properly.

Meanwhile, South Vietnam today charged the Viet Cong with exploiting the inactivity of the ICCS by attempted land-grabbing in the Mekong Delta and near Hué.

Soviet Embassy 1st Secretary Is Implicated in U.S. Spy Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP).—Court papers made public today said that Viktor Chernyshev, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was the Russian official who met Air Force Sgt. James D. Wood in an alleged espionage rendezvous here July 21.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Chernyshev left the United States last Wednesday for "reassignment."

His name was included in an FBI affidavit accompanying a July 21 request for a warrant to search the rented car being driven by Sgt. Woods that day. The warrant was issued early July 22.

Also filed in U.S. District Court, Brooklyn, was an inventory of what the FBI found in the car and on Sgt. Wood's person when he was searched.

Without going into detail, the affidavit said Sgt. Wood "had on his person numerous 3-by-5 inch index cards containing what appeared to be names written in Russian. A further investigation of the material contained on these cards revealed it would be highly vital to the security of the United States and to the national defense."

Sources close to the case speculated that the names were those of Russians supplying information to American intelligence. Their cover blown, such informants would become useless to the United States.

The FBI inventory said that hundreds of secret and confidential documents—almost all containing military information—were found in the car.

Sgt. Wood was seized as he left a late-afternoon meeting with Mr. Chernyshev on a Queens street corner. He was charged last Friday with violation of the espionage laws and is being held at Fort Dix, N.J.

Mr. Chernyshev claimed diplomatic immunity and was turned over to the Soviet consulate here.

Sgt. Wood, an 18-year veteran, was a special agent of the Air Force office of special investigations with access to highly classified material.

Sihanouk Denies Clearing Secret Bombing by U.S.

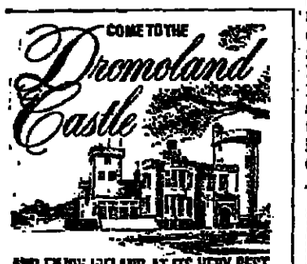
PEKING, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian leader, tonight denied he had personally acquiesced to the secret U.S. bombing of Cambodia ordered by President Nixon in 1969.

He told a press conference here it was probable that members of his government, who later led the coup against him in March, 1970, gave Washington permission for the bombing.

"I stress that at that time Lon Nol was in power, so very probably he gave permission to the U.S. to bomb," he said. Lon Nol, the current president, was the premier before the coup.

Commenting on President Nixon's statement in New Orleans yesterday on the secret campaign, Prince Sihanouk claimed he had issued strong and repeated protests through the U.S. diplomatic mission in Phnom Penh over the bombing.

He denied there had been any "secret agreement" between himself and President Nixon. In reply to President Nixon's statement that the Cambodian government had not objected to the air strikes and had even invited him to make a state visit to Phnom Penh, Prince Sihanouk said he had issued the invitation "to improve the strained relations between the U.S.A. and Cambodia."



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Mob in Ulster Fails to Halt Bomb Squad

Catholics, Troops Clash in Londonderry

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Aug. 21.—A crowd of Roman Catholics today fought to keep British soldiers from defusing a bomb in Londonderry.

Army spokesmen said soldiers fired rubber bullets to beat back the crowd in Londonderry which tried to prevent troops from defusing a 30-pound bomb planted earlier by three masked men in a commercial garage in a Catholic area of the city.

They said the bomb was defused, despite an anti-handling device attached to it, after the crowd was driven away.

Extremists Claim Killing

In Belfast, the Ulster Freedom Fighters, an extremist Protestant group, telephoned a Belfast newspaper claiming responsibility for the bombing death of Charles O'Donnel, 61, a Catholic.

Mr. O'Donnell was killed last night by a bomb hurled through the glass front door of his house in a predominately Protestant district of Belfast.

He was the 867th fatality of four years of violence in Northern Ireland among Protestants, Catholics and British security forces.

Meanwhile, in Londonderry, the city coroner today accused British troops of "sheer, unadulterated murder" on Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" 19 months ago.

The coroner, Hubert O'Neil, a Catholic, made the accusation after open verdicts had been delivered on the 13 civilians who died when soldiers opened fire during disturbances at a Catholic civil rights demonstration.

After the hearing, Mr. O'Neil said: "It strikes me that the army ran amok that day and they shot without thinking of what they were doing. They were shooting innocent people."

A government tribunal which investigated the killings found that although some of the army's actions were wrong the first shots were fired by members of the Irish Republican Army.

Soviet Defies Authorities

(Continued from Page 1)

place in the prestigious Academy of Sciences at the unheard-of age of 32). Mr. Sakharov's friends and other intellectuals have regarded him as virtually immune from serious reprisals. But Mr. Sakharov has become more and more outspoken, and the authorities' warnings have become increasingly ominous.

Discussing dissident intellectuals, Mr. Sakharov observed that "the ranks are getting thinner and thinner because of much stronger reprisals in the last two years. It's a great injustice and personal tragedy for a great many people."

He could never think of the tiny band of dissidents as "a movement," Mr. Sakharov said. And he was sure that if you looked down on them "from above" (i.e. from a position of power), "I also think you would see no movement."

"The authorities shouldn't have any reason for disquiet, and even less for repression," he said. "Any grounds for disquiet exist only inside themselves." He also said that those in power have "a separate way of thinking—they probably can't react any differently."

Argentina Bans World Press Use In Local Media

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 21 (AP).—The Argentine government decreed yesterday that international news agencies will be prohibited from gathering or distributing news in Argentina for transmission to Argentine newspapers and television or radio stations.

The decree provides that international agencies can continue to provide news from abroad, but that any news agency providing news of Argentina to Argentine media must be nationally owned.

Government sources said the decree, issued by provisional President Raul Lastiri, would not become effective until it is published in the Boletin Oficial, an official government organ.

The two agencies affected are the Associated Press and United Press International, each of which operates news collection and distribution agencies within Argentina.

The decree does not affect the distribution of news gathered in Argentina and sent to foreign countries. Such operations would be allowed to continue as normal.

"The Argentine national government must preserve the fidelity... of news and information, controlling its veracity and making those who distribute the news legally responsible," the decree said.

TWA Strike in Europe

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP).—Trans World Airlines ground personnel scheduled an unlimited strike here to start tomorrow morning and said they would be supported by TWA workers at other European airports. The strike is to protest an alleged refusal by management to negotiate over the workers' forthcoming transfer to the new Roissy airport north of Paris and on wages.

British Newsman Killed

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP).—British correspondent Gordon Jeffery, 41, covering President Nixon here for the London Daily Mirror, died today of injuries suffered when he was hit by a car while crossing a street.

GAO Says U.S. Files, Many Useless, Cost $15 Billion a Year to Handle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—The General Accounting Office says federal paperwork now crams nearly 30 million cubic feet of space and costs an estimated $15 billion a year to handle.

The federal files would stretch the 5,600 miles from Washington to Cairo, and a GAO report indicates the ocean waters between those two points would be a good place to bury a lot of them.

The report says 11.5 million cubic feet of the files are inactive and stuffed into 15 records centers that will either have to stem the paper flood or be enlarged by 30 percent by 1985 at a cost of $38 million.

The essential problem is holding outdated and unneeded files too long, the report said, either through fault of the agencies or the records centers.

Archives officials decided last year that 40 percent of the inactive files could be thrown away, the GAO said, but only managed to persuade agencies to let them destroy 8 percent.

The GAO ventured no estimate on how much federal paperwork could be cut back or how much money saved.

But it noted that a 1 percent cut in the $15 billion would be $150 million, and that President Nixon's order in 1970 to cut down on only one kind of paperwork—reports saved $270 million.

VOA Denounced by Moscow As Intelligence-Seeking Unit

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The Voice of America has been denounced here as a subversive radio station operated for the purpose of gathering intelligence about Soviet listeners.

Yuri A. Zhukov, a prominent commentator known to reflect high-level Kremlin views, warned Russian television viewers this weekend not to heed requests by the "Voice" for listener mail giving names and addresses.

"It is not hard to guess why the organizers of these broadcasts want the addresses of young Soviet men and women," Mr. Zhukov said during one of his regular question-and-answer programs on current events. "Such addresses are invaluable for the activities of appropriate special services."

The Soviet commentator evidently took his cue from recent remarks by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, who in a public speech called for renewed efforts by "our propagandists" to counteract the flow of ideas from abroad. Repeatedly in recent days, the Soviet people have been warned that the West is still seeking to subvert this country.

Mr. Zhukov's harshest words were reserved for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, two stations that used to be financed covertly by the CIA and are now being supported openly by funds specifically appropriated by Congress.

However, charging that other stations were also engaged in subversive activities, Mr. Zhukov extended his attack to the Voice of America. There had been virtually no criticism of the "Voice" in the controlled Soviet press in recent months under the moderating impact of the summit meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon.

"Many of you note quite rightly that subversive activity on the air is not limited to Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe," Mr. Zhukov said.

"Typically, the organizers of such broadcasts are looking for specific addresses in the Soviet Union to establish direct contact with all gullible listeners and to make use of such contacts in the future for appropriate purposes."

Mr. Zhukov then read a letter from a listener in the Latvian town of Saldus, who reported that the "Voice" offered to mail photographs of performers whose music was being played over the air. All you have to do is send in your address, the Latvian listener was said to have written.

Warning that any kind of listener response would be used for intelligence purposes, Mr. Zhukov declared:

"The operators of those radio stations, I can assure you, are practical people. They would never dream of spending hundreds of millions or even billions of dollars just to entertain listeners in Saldus, Latvia, with pop music or to give them objective news about what is going on in the world."

Man Sought In N. Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

assassinate President Nixon in New Orleans was generally discounted today by police for lack of evidence. The President called the idea "ridiculous."

While maintaining tight secrecy for the second day, the Secret Service insisted that the danger had been real and that cancellation of the motorcade was not an overreaction on its part.

The Secret Service made its announcement yesterday an hour before Mr. Nixon left Florida for New Orleans to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars national convention. Mr. Nixon refused to call off the trip but agreed to switch his motorcade route.

"The whole thing was ridiculous," Mr. Nixon said. He obviously was upset over the cancellation of his motorcade on Canal Street and told his personal secretary, Rose Mary Wood: "They'll never cancel another one."

The Secret Service emphasized that Mr. Gaudet might not be involved in the "possible plot." Agents in Washington and New Orleans declined further comment. But New Orleans police said they did not believe that Mr. Gaudet was linked to the plot.

Chrysler Chosen As UAW Target

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21 (AP).—The Chrysler Corp. was chosen today as the United Auto Workers' target for a pattern-setting wage and fringe benefit agreement with the major auto makers.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock and vice-president Doug Fraser announced the decision to cheering Chrysler union representatives after the decision was made at a hotel here.

In Detroit, Chrysler said it is confident a contract settlement can be reached with the union without the union resorting to a national walkout.

There was no immediate indication why Chrysler was chosen as the target for this year's negotiations. However, the firm is reporting soaring profits this year and it last was the union's target in 1964.

The current three-year contracts expire Sept. 14.

French Bread Prices Up

PARIS, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Bread will cost more in France starting Thursday, the government announced today. But the increase will not apply to the popular baguette, the long, thin loaf. Its subsidized price will stay at 70 centimes. For loaves larger than the baguette, the increase ranges from five to 10 centimes.

St. Louis Hotel Accident

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21 (AP).—Sixty-three conventioneers were taken to a hospital when they apparently were overcome by noxious fumes filtering through the ventilating system of a hotel. Five women were admitted; all were in satisfactory condition.

Agnew Says Justice Aides Leak Data

Sees Bid to Indict Him Through the Press

(Continued from Page 1)

to the press and did so with the obvious motive of interfering with the investigative processes of the grand jury," he said.

The Vice-President directed particular criticism at U.S. Attorney George Beall, a Republican, the prosecutor who is directing the case into alleged kickbacks and payoffs in Maryland. He said he had "noted in the newspapers" today a statement by Mr. Beall that he had not yet decided whether to accept Mr. Agnew's offer to submit to a personal interview by the prosecutors.

The Vice-President had offered in a letter to appear personally for questioning if the prosecutors desired. He already has agreed to turn over his personal financial records.

Mr. Beall said in Baltimore yesterday the Agnew letter including the offer suggests the "such a meeting would be desirable from his [Mr. Agnew's] standpoint. I can't say if the government sees it as desirable."

One Side of the Story

Commenting on that report Mr. Agnew said, "I suppose if he wants to hear only one side of the story, it's up to him. I will only say that's a very strange way to run an investigation."

The Vice-President said he "would like them to hear the truth," however, and hopes "that way remains open."

Then he commented: "It is through proper investigation of all the facts that the truth will emerge—not through trial by headlines, or by hearing only one part of the story."

He asked that the news media "also urge Mr. Richardson and the Justice Department to conduct such an investigation [into the leaks] diligently, wherever it may lead, and to use all available investigatory tools to compel sworn testimony, to reveal the identity of unnamed Justice Department officials and sources close to the investigation."

Mr. Beall, at his office in Baltimore, listened to Mr. Agnew's statement on the radio and then said:

"This office stands by a statement it made last Aug. 3, in which it said that the prosecutors in this matter have not in any way been the source of an information reported by the media concerning this investigation."

To Preserve Secrecy

Mr. Beall said that the statement said then that this office "will continue to preserve the secrecy of the proceedings until such time as public disclosure can properly be made."

He also said:

"There was a suggestion that this office does not want to meet with the Vice-President. This is not true. We have not reached a conclusion and this is under study. Indeed, the whole investigation continues under active study, including the possibility of an interview.

"One of the unresolved questions is the manner in which the interview or conversation can be conducted," he said.

Asked whether it can be presumed that he wants to hear Mr. Agnew's side of the story, Mr. Beall replied:

"I would hope you would presume that."

Mr. Beall also said he continues to be "gravely concerned about leaks."

President Shoves Ziegler Into Task Of Guiding Press

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 (AP).—President Nixon shoved his press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler yesterday and told him to stop reporters from using an entrance to the convention hall where he addressed the Veterans of Foreign Wars, observers said.

"I don't want any press with me," Mr. Nixon told Mr. Ziegler, grabbing the press secretary by the shoulders, spinning him around, giving him a brisk shove and adding: "You take care of it."

Members of the news media simply used other entrances and covered the event as usual.

Mr. Ziegler dismissed the incident, saying: "It looked different than the situation was."

The White House brushed aside the incident, blaming it on the confusion of the day in which plans were changed because of a reported threat on the President's life.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said in San Clemente, Calif., that the relationship between the President and his press secretary "is excellent" and that the matter was not one to be concerned with.

According to witnesses, Mr. Nixon noticed that newsmen were standing a few feet away from him while Louisiana officials accompanying the presidential party were struggling to get through the crowd.

That was when he gave the directive to Mr. Ziegler.

Mr. Ziegler later told newsmen that the President instructed him that "the press should not come this way." He said Mr. Nixon had detected confusion over which entrances should be used by reporters and which should be used by the official party.

France Resumes Talks With Lip Labor Leaders

BESANÇON, France, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Talks between the government and trade union leaders opened today on how to resurrect the bankrupt Lip watch company after police seized the plant last week from workers who had controlled it for four months.

Government mediator Henri Giraud began exploratory negotiations with Lip union leaders at Arc-et-Senans near this town in eastern France as strikes called in sympathy with the ousted watch workers continued.

In the wake of rail stoppages which lasted into the weekend, the staff at the state-run television and radio system announced they will stop work on Thursday, disrupting broadcasting around the country.

Mr. Giraud and union chiefs representing the 1,300 Lip workers met to discuss the government's latest plan for restructuring the company and counterproposals by the workers, who ran the plant on their own after the management quit in April.

Protests Interrupt Bolshoi in Detroit

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Demonstrators temporarily halted a gala performance by the touring Soviet Bolshoi ballet company last night with chants of "death to Communist tyranny."

Police said later they arrested several men, but did not identify them. However, sources said the demonstrators belonged to the Detroit Action Committee on Soviet Jewry and a radical rightist organization called Hatewatch.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Fair
ANKARA	27	81	Sunny
ATHENS	31	88	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	57	Rain
BUDAPEST	28	82	Rain
CAIRO	29	84	Fair
CASABLANCA	26	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain
EDINBURGH	13	55	Fair
FLORENCE	32	90	Sunny
FRANKFURT	21	70	Cloudy
GENEVA	27	81	Sunny
ISTANBUL	28	82	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny
LISBON	28	82	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	Overcast
MADRID	32	90	Cloudy
MILAN	31	88	Sunny
MONTREAL	26	79	Cloudy
MOSCOW	24	75	Overcast
MUNICH	24	75	Fair
NEW YORK	25	77	Rain
NICE	28	82	Fair
OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
PARIS	26	79	Fair
PRAGUE	26	87	Overcast
ROME	29	84	Sunny
SOFIA	27	81	Fair
STOCKHOLM	15	59	Cloudy
TEHRAN	34	93	Sunny
TEL AVIV	29	84	Cloudy
TUNIS	30	86	Fair
VENICE	29	84	Sunny
VIENNA	25	77	Cloudy
WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	73	Rain
ZURICH	25	77	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

هكذا من الأصل

Gallup Poll

Nixon's Popularity Gains Following Watergate Speech

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 21.—President Nixon has registered a gain in popularity following his speech on Watergate last Wednesday—from a low point of 31 percent to 38 percent approval—but at the same time a large majority of Americans continue to believe he was involved in the planning or cover-up of Watergate.

Further evidence that the President's speech failed to dispel widespread doubts among the American people is the finding that 58 percent of those who have seen or heard the speech say they are dissatisfied with his explanation regarding Watergate, compared to 34 percent who say they are satisfied.

Despite the fact that as many people as ever (3 in 4) think Mr. Nixon played some role in the Watergate situation, only about one person in five (23 percent) in the latest survey thinks the President should be impeached and compelled to leave the presidency.

Mr. Nixon's gain in popularity following his nationwide televised speech could, at least in part, be anticipated. Surveys taken immediately after major televised addresses by Presidents over a number of years on a wide range of topics typically have shown increases in the approval rating for the chief executive.

37-Point Drop

The President's lowest rating since he has been in office (31 percent) was recorded in the previous (Aug. 3-6) survey, following several weeks of televised hearings on Watergate. That rating represented a drop of 37 points from Mr. Nixon's high point of 68 percent recorded last January following the Vietnam peace settlement—the most precipitous drop yet recorded for a seven-month period. It was also the lowest rating given any President in 20 years—since January 1953, when 31 percent registered approval in President Truman's final month in office.

The following table shows the highest and lowest popularity rating for each of the last five Presidents:

	High	Low	Aver.
	%	%	%
Nixon (to date)	68	31	55
Johnson	80	35	54
Kennedy	83	57	70
Eisenhower	79	49	66
Truman	87	23	46

This is the question which has been asked about the incumbent President since the Roosevelt years to measure presidential popularity:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?"

The table below shows the trend in Mr. Nixon's popularity since January:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion
	%	%	%
Aug. 17-19	38	54	8
Aug. 3-6	31	57	12
July 6-9	40	49	11
June 22-25	45	45	10
June 1-4	44	45	11
May 11-14	44	45	11
May 4-7	45	42	13
April 27-30	48	40	12
April 6-9	54	36	10
March 30-April 2	59	32	9
Feb. 16-19	65	25	10
Jan. 26-29	68	25	7
Jan. 12-15	51	37	12

This is the question asked to measure attitudes on Mr. Nixon's involvement in Watergate:

"Here are four statements concerning President Nixon's connection with the Watergate affair. Will you tell me which one comes closest to your own point of view?"

A. Mr. Nixon planned the Watergate bugging from the beginning.

B. Mr. Nixon did not plan the bugging but knew about it before it took place.

C. Mr. Nixon found out about the bugging after it occurred, but tried to cover it up.

D. Mr. Nixon had no knowledge of the bugging and spoke up as soon as he learned about it.

The trend in the public's views on the extent of Mr. Nixon's involvement in Watergate indicates that most Americans made up their minds early and were not dissuaded by the President's speech.

In five consecutive surveys, covering a period of nearly three months, the proportion who believed Mr. Nixon to be involved in the planning or cover-up of Watergate has varied by only a few percentage points, from a high of 74 percent to a low of 67 percent.

However, the latest survey shows that a slightly greater percentage (23 percent) than previously (15 percent thinks the President had no knowledge of the bugging and spoke up as soon as he learned about it.

Views on Nixon Involvement

	Knew Planned	Cover-Up	Knew-ledge	No	No Opinion
	%	%	%	%	%
Aug. 17-20	9	24	40	23	4
(Aug. 15: Nixon's Speech on Watergate)					
Aug. 3-6	8	29	37	15	11
July 6-9	9	30	34	15	12
June 22-25	8	27	36	17	12
June 1-4	8	28	31	19	14

This question was then asked:

"Did you happen to see, hear, or read about President Nixon's recent speech on Watergate?"

The eight persons in 10 who replied in the affirmative were asked:

"Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with President Nixon's explanation regarding Watergate?"

Satisfied	34%
Dissatisfied	58%
No Opinion	8%

This question was also asked:

"Do you think President Nixon should be impeached and compelled to leave the presidency, or not?"

The percentage favoring removing the President from office rose between late June and early August and subsequently (since the speech) declined slightly, as follows:

	Yes	No	No Opinion
	%	%	%
Aug. 17-19	23	70	7
Aug. 3-6	26	61	13
July 6-9	24	62	14
June 22-25	19	69	12



United Press International.

LIKES WHERE HE'S BEEN—Georgia's Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox, who has gained some fame for his ability to do things backwards, including ride a bicycle, proves he can master a mule the same way. The demonstration came during a Mule Days fete at Dahlonega, Ga.

CIA Faces the First Overhaul Of Its Organization in 10 Years

By David Binder

LANGLEY, Va., Aug. 21 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency is about to undergo its first major organizational changes in 10 years, high officials disclosed yesterday.

One agency operation facing reorganization is the top-level office of national estimates, which consists of 10 executives and 30 staff members.

National intelligence estimates—drawing if need be on the resources of the entire intelligence community, including the Defense Department and the Labor, Treasury and Agriculture Departments—are regarded as the CIA's most comprehensive reports.

These estimates are prepared mostly at the request of the National Security Council—that is to say, the White House—and deal with specific problems such as political terrorism, or a country or a region.

Wide Marble Halls

In the wide marble halls of the intelligence agency's headquarters, decorated with large abstract paintings, a visitor learns that the contemplated changes "will also affect the seventh floor," where the agency's chiefs are.

But senior officials denied suggestions that "heads might roll," or that basic intelligence procedures would be altered.

They pointed out that John W. Hutzenga, the last director of national estimates, retired in June when he reached the age of normal retirement. "He did not resign, as was reported in the press," an official said, adding that other senior operatives had also retired in recent months upon reaching 60.

"The estimative process won't be lost in the jiggering and tinkering that is going on," an official contended, "and the talent won't be lost either."

The aim of the shift, according to officials here, is to achieve a "repackaging" of the agency's reporting, especially to the White House. One CIA man spoke of "sharpening up our copy."

The changes appear to be in part a response to demands of the agency's principal customer, the White House, for precise, cleanly focused responses to specific policy questions rather than scholarly tomes, for which the office of national estimates has been noted.

The office of estimates has been turning out its papers for more than two decades sometimes at a rate of 50 a year. It has recently been facing a kind of competition from its nominal boss, the National Security Council.

Under the prodding of Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, the 100-man National Security Council has produced more than 200 "National Security Study Memorandums," on topics ranging from "Chemical-Biological Agents" to "Iceland" and "Malta."

The changes may also result in a new name for the office of national estimates, formed in 1950 to provide a succession of presidents with analyses to help them make policy decisions.

The last time the intelligence agency undertook major organizational changes was on Aug. 5, 1963, when the research directorate was re-established as the science and technology section, under a deputy director.

The new shift was contemplated during the brief directorship of James R. Schlesinger, who was subsequently appointed Secretary of Defense. The changes will be carried out by Mr. Schlesinger's successor, William E. Colby. Officials said that Mr. Colby might continue the "slenderizing process" begun last spring by Mr. Schlesinger, when more than 1,000 dismissal notices were sent out.

Heavy Rains Deluge Washington, Suburbs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—The heaviest rain in more than a year knocked out electrical power lines and closed some roads for a time in the metropolitan Washington area today.

The National Weather Service said the rainfall ranged from 3.27 inches at National Airport to more than 6 inches in Silver Spring, Md.

Thousands of government workers and other commuters were late to work, but by noon traffic officials reported most roads were open again.

Weather officials said it was the heaviest rain in the area since tropical storm Agnes in June, 1972.

Swiss, North Koreans Plan Trade Missions

BERN, Aug. 21 (AP).—Switzerland and North Korea today announced agreement to exchange trade missions, the first step toward ultimate establishment of diplomatic relations.

North Korea is the only country with which neutral Switzerland had no formal ties. Diplomatic relations with South Korea have existed since 1962.

As Nationwide Strike Hits Chile

2 Reported Killed in Santiago Left-Right Clash

SANTIAGO, Aug. 21 (AP).—Terrorists fire-bombed a labor union office and dynamited a rail line today and gunshots rang out during Santiago street clashes.

The violence was connected with a nationwide anti-government strike that hit many sectors of the Chilean economy.

An unofficial police source said two persons were killed and six persons wounded as fighting around the National Congress Building spilled into the nearby tree-lined Plaza de Armas.

Witnesses said shots came from the tops of office buildings in the neighborhood.

Riot police using tear gas and water cannon trucks attempted to keep both sides separated. But the demonstrators regrouped on nearby streets and clashed again.

The violence began when members of the rightist National party gathered outside the congress to show their support for wives of striking truckers. The women have been camping out in the building's halls for the last week.

Striking truckers, bus and taxi owners were joined by store owners, professional employees and labor groups.

The participants ranged from physicians to pilots for LAN-Chile, the state airline.

An estimated half-a-million Chileans from the country's 10 million inhabitants participated in the walkouts, ranging from 24 to 48 hours, in sympathy with the transport strike and protesting the policies of President Salvador Allende, who has vowed to turn Chile socialist.

The center of the capital was tranquil during the morning with fewer people on the streets because of lack of public transportation and closed shops and stores.

But essential operations remained open, as did soda fountains and restaurants.

Before dawn, the Santiago headquarters of the Central Workers' Confederation was firebombed. Nobody was hurt, but three families living in the same building in a working-class district of the capital were left homeless.

The confederation is Chile's largest single labor organization and is controlled by Marxists on a national level. But the Santiago district is led by members of the opposition parties who decided to call the local out on strike with the others at midnight yesterday for 48 hours.

Guarantees Sought

The confederation of truck owners went on strike July 26 protesting the lack of new vehicles, spare parts and low rates. They also wanted guarantees from the leftist government that they would not be nationalized. A week later, most bus and taxi owners joined them in a sympathy strike.

The shopkeepers went out to protest the lack of goods to sell because they claim the state is taking over the distribution system and discriminating against private enterprise.

About half of Chile's 7,000 doctors also went out for 48 hours to protest shortages of medicine and instruments. They handled only emergency cases.

Air Force Situation

Meanwhile, President Allende flew back from southern Chile last night to clear up a potentially dangerous situation that had developed around Gen. Cesar Ruiz, the commander of the air force.

Gen. Ruiz, one of three military men recently added to Mr. Allende's cabinet in a move to end the truckers' strike, resigned Friday as public works and transport minister after failing to end the walkout. Mr. Allende replaced him in the cabinet and also named a new air force commander. But Gen. Ruiz said in a broadcast Sunday night that he had not relinquished the air force post.

Monday morning, the air force public relations office issued a communiqué saying all units had been put on the alert and that Gen. Ruiz was the air force's only "authentic" leader. Naval officers ordered their men to stand by in their barracks, and air force commanders sent their jet fighters away from Santiago to keep them from being grounded by the army.

However, after extended consultations between Mr. Allende and the military leaders, Gen. Ruiz handed over his command to Gen. Gustavo Leigh at a ceremony attended by the president.

Built an Electromagnet Into His Car

Winner of Soap Box Derby Is Disqualified

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Officials of the All-American Soap Box Derby want to talk to the winner of Saturday's 36th running of the contest. They want to inform him he isn't the champion any more.

James H. Gronen, 14, of Boulder, Colo., made dubious derby history today when he became the first winner ever to be disqualified.

Derby officials said the boy was "somewhere in the United States vacationing with his parents, celebrating his victory."

Officials disqualified James after an inspection of his green racer showed he had installed an electromagnetic device which would enable his car "to be pulled from the starting place."

Derby general manager Paul C. Livick said the device would have been overlooked because the boy had built it into the nose of the car. "It was only through X-rays that we were able to discover the device," Mr. Livick said.

Bret A. Yarborough, 11, of Elk Grove, Calif., who finished a close second in the race, was proclaimed the winner.

Bret will receive the $7,500 scholarship instead of the second place prize of a $5,000 scholarship.

Derby officials said James manufactured the system so it could be activated by his metal helmet when he lay back in a prone position just as the race began. A heavy metal plate from the ground holds the racer in position but is released, falling backward, when the race begins.

In effect, the electromagnet acted as a "motor" to help the car gather speed in the early, critical moments, Mr. Livick said. The derby cars are expected to rely only on gravity to roll down an inclined course.

'Friend' Emerges as FBI Spy In Trial of Anti-War Veteran

By John Kifner

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21 (NYT).—Scott Camil leaned against the lectern, looking at the man in the witness chair, and asked: "Would you say we were good friends?"

"No," replied Emerson L. Poe. "I don't consider myself a friend."

There was absolute silence in the courtroom during the examination conducted by the man who is charged by the government with being the ringleader of a plot to disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention. Acting as his own lawyer, Mr. Camil faced the man who, until Friday, he thought was his closest confidant but who was now on the stand as an informer for the FBI.

Mr. Camil, a wiry figure with a bushy black beard, asked the bald, goateed Poe:

"Did you give a surprise birthday party for Nancy [McCown, Mr. Camil's girl friend] at your house? Did Nancy and I come out to your farm to ride horses? Do you remember if we came out to your home to help decorate your Christmas tree?"

'Yes' to Each Query

"Yes," the witness replied to each of the questions.

"Did Nancy and I console your wife after her miscarriage?" Mr. Camil asked. There was a long pause.

"I don't recall," Mr. Poe said, finally.

When Mr. Poe surfaced as a government witness on Friday the defense demanded, and got, a hearing into his activities.

The defense contended that when Mr. Poe was one of a score of witnesses called before the grand jury in Tallahassee, Fla., he was represented by some of the defense attorneys and sat in on their discussions.

Displaying court transcripts, the defense said that Mr. Poe's name was on a list of clients that special prosecutor Guy L. Goodwin, of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division, had sworn contained no agents or informers.

The defense charged that Mr. Camil had frequently discussed his defense strategy with Mr. Poe, who had been his assistant regional coordinator in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and Mr. Camil had gone out to Mr. Poe's farm to work on his case in quiet surroundings.

Witness's Disclaimer

Yesterday and on Friday, Mr. Poe swore that although he reported to the FBI "every conversation" he had had with Mr. Camil since Mr. Camil's indictment, he had never discussed defense strategy.

U.S. District Judge Winston E. Arnow turned down defense motions to dismiss the charges or bar Mr. Poe's testimony because of government penetration of the defense camp.

Seven anti-war veterans and a supporter are on trial here, charged with plotting to assault the Republican convention with automatic weapons, slingshots and crossbows.

Hurricane Hits Mexican Coast

VERACRUZ, Mexico, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Hurricane Brenda smashed into the Mexican coast with winds up to 112 miles an hour today, triggering floods and killing at least two persons, Mexican officials said.

The 25 crewmen of a Greek freighter were reported trapped in their sinking vessel.

The hurricane hit hardest at Ciudad del Carmen and Campeche, two cities on Mexico's Gulf of Campeche coast. The town of Campeche was reported 80 percent flooded, the officials said.

Newsman Accused Of Kidnap Hoax Jailed in Rome

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP).—Police took American television correspondent Jack Begon in handcuffs to a Rome jail today to await arraignment on charges that his story about being kidnapped by the Mafia was a hoax.

Doctors described him as "totally exhausted" and ordered him placed in the infirmary wing of Regina Coeli jail.

The 62-year-old producer-correspondent of the American Broadcasting Co. was transferred to the jail from a private international hospital where he turned up Monday with a tale of being kidnapped by the Mafia four weeks ago and taken to the United States. But Rome's chief of detectives, Domenico Scali, called Mr. Begon's story of abduction "fiction."

Mr. Begon is accused of simulating a crime and of stealing money from ABC. The network's New York headquarters said about $5,000 was missing from its Rome office. Both charges carry maximum terms of three years in prison.

Senators Won't Probe Claims Of FBI Misuse by FDR, LBJ

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP).—Written allegations by a former FBI assistant director that two former Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson, used federal investigators against political opponents will not be disclosed by the select Senate Watergate committee because they are "far, far too personal" and are unsubstantiated, the committee's deputy counsel said yesterday.

Rufus L. Edmisten, the deputy counsel, confirmed the existence of a memo written by former FBI Assistant Director William C. Sullivan that alleges that President Roosevelt asked the FBI to call off investigations of political allies and to make inquiries about the private lives of enemies.

But Mr. Edmisten said the memo will not be used as a basis of inquiry by the committee because it "contains personal cheap shots" based on undocumented recollections of Mr. Sullivan, and generally is "rather distasteful."

"We don't think it serves any useful purpose. It's not based on any established facts," said Mr. Edmisten.

Intervention Sought

The Sullivan memo, according to Time magazine, said President Roosevelt asked the agency to intervene in a probe of his under secretary of state, Sumner Welles, who had been accused of homosexual activities.

The memo also reportedly accused President Roosevelt of asking the FBI to "dig up dirt" on enemies, and charged that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt made "some unusual requests" of the bureau.

The document also claims that President Johnson sought FBI information about Democratic senators who opposed him, and during the 1964 and 1968 Democratic National Conventions set up a special FBI intelligence squad for his personal use.

The Sullivan memo, according to Time, also accused President Johnson of intervening in behalf of his former aide, Walter Jenkins, when Mr. Jenkins was arrested in Washington in 1964 in a homosexual incident. One such request involved an attempt to have the FBI trace any possible connections between the man discovered with Mr. Jenkins and two members of the Republican National Committee, according to the magazine.

Mr. Sullivan could not be reached for comment.

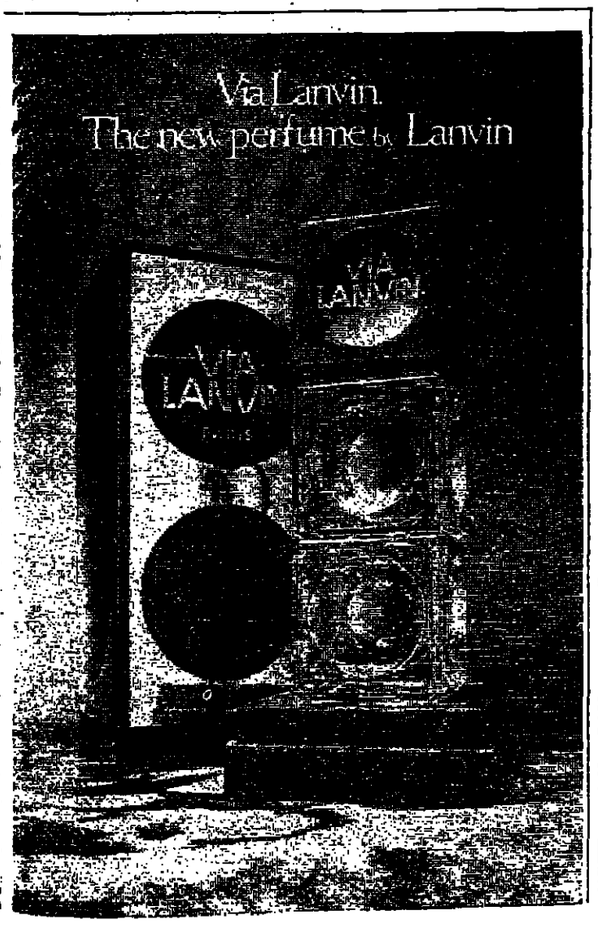
The document in question was turned over to the Watergate committee on June 27 by former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d.

Mr. Dean has told the committee that when President Nixon learned the FBI had conducted political intelligence operations in prior Democratic administrations, he asked his chief counsel to obtain examples of those operations from Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan, who was forced to resign from the FBI in October, 1971, following a policy feud with the late director, J. Edgar Hoover, sent the memorandum to Mr. Dean in February, according to committee sources.

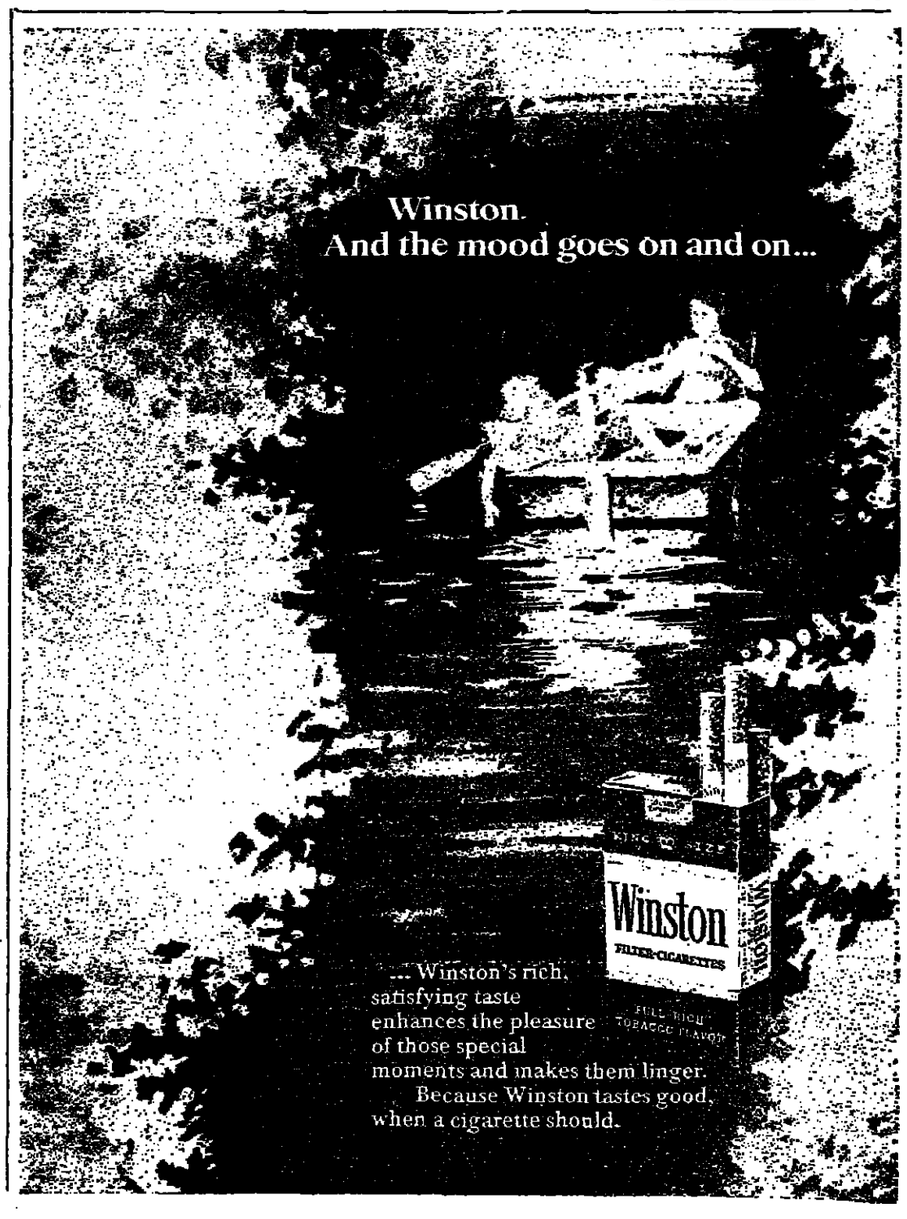
Mr. Edmisten said the Sullivan memo had been "put up," meaning it was filed, after being reviewed by chief counsel Samuel Dash and minority counsel Fred D. Thompson because it was decided that "these were very, very personal matters not related to the Watergate inquiry."

"We don't intend to use it. We don't think it serves any useful purpose," Mr. Edmisten said. "He [Sullivan] says that 'in such and such a year, Roosevelt did this, and Johnson did that.' It's rather distasteful."



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In Talks With Three Nations

Bonn's Demand to Represent West Berlin Snags Ostpolitik

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 21 (NYT).—West Germany's negotiations to establish diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria have hit a snag on the thorny problem of Bonn's relationship with West Berlin, according to West German officials and East European sources.

The basis of the issue is that West Germany proposes to represent the interests of institutions based in West Berlin—courts and companies, for instance—in its consulates in Prague, Budapest and Sofia. It wants this role as a representative stipulated in documents that would be associated with the treaties with the three nations.

The West German government has raised the possibility that it will cancel Chancellor Willy Brandt's trip to Prague, already announced for Sept. 5 to 7, if the issue is not resolved in its favor. The government spokesman, Ruediger von Wechmar, made the point last Wednesday, a day before talks with the Czechs ended without a solution.

West Germany's attitude seems to be motivated in part by sensitivity to foreign and domestic accusations that its political course is toward "neutrality." The unexpected obstacle in the negotiations has left its Western allies somewhat confused and hopeful that they do have to become involved.

The talks with the three countries represent the last step in Bonn's Ostpolitik program of reconciliation with the East, which began with the treaty with the Soviet Union in 1970 and continued with negotiation of a treaty with East Germany. Relations with Poland and Romania were established following the Russian treaty. The talks with the Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and Bulgarians are the first since the treaty with East Germany took effect in June.

The Czech deputy foreign minister, Jiri Goetz, began another round of talks in Bonn yesterday after he and other East European delegations had sought new guidance from their governments.

The only officials in Bonn who would comment on the talks insisted on being identified as "diplomatic circles." They said "it looked as if there might be progress."

The difficulty is that the 1971 four-power agreement governing the status of Berlin—which is still occupied by the French, Americans and British in the western sectors and by the Russians in the eastern sector—gives Bonn the right to consular representation only for "residents" of West Berlin.

"This is not an oversight," an American diplomat said yesterday.

East Berlin is the capital of the German Democratic Republic, which views West Berlin as "a capitalist island" in its territory.

The delicacy of the situation is illustrated by the surprisingly hard position announced by Mr. von Wechmar a week ago. If Bonn is not satisfied on the Berlin issue, he said, there will be no official reason for Mr. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to go to Prague.

Concession to Bonn

Bonn had announced the visit after Mr. Goetz and West German officials initialed the draft treaty between their countries June 20. It declares the 1938 Munich pact "null and void," which was another issue that made negotiations difficult; it was resolved on Bonn's terms.

"I think the comrades in Prague may have acted too hastily and ceded too much to the West Germans in June," a Soviet source said yesterday. "There is no possibility that they can give in to Bonn now on this issue."

The source suggested that one compromise would be for the three Western powers to get together and say explicitly that they saw "full application" of the 1971 Berlin agreement as sufficient guarantee of Bonn's right to represent West Berlin abroad. But an American source said: "The West Germans haven't asked formally for such a meeting and frankly, we hope they don't."

According to government spokesmen, the West Germans are making an issue of their right to represent "juridical persons" as well as individuals in West Berlin because "this is a normal function of consular relations all over the world."

Eastern diplomats think that there is a deeper reason for Bonn's toughness.

Pressure by Allies

"They are afraid that the French, the British, even the Americans think they are going too far with the Eastern policy and want to get tough," a Communist source said, noting that Foreign Minister Scheel was to go to Sofia the last two days of this month to visit the Bulgarians but put off the trip in the absence of agreement on the Berlin formulation in preparatory talks here.

Talks with the Hungarians ended Thursday in the same situation, with no date set for a new meeting.

A West German official commented: "Obviously the Czechs will come back with whatever the common policy is going to be."

The difficulty over consular relations, West German officials noted, came up during the visit here in May by the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev. A treaty on technical economic cooperation was not signed then, the officials said, because the West Germans wanted to include institutions in West Berlin and the Russians were not prepared to concede their right to do it.

Intra-German Discord

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The West Berlin question deadlocked East-West German talks today on a legal agreement, East and West German officials said at a news conference.

West German State Secretary Guenther Erkel and East German State Secretary Hans Ranke held a four-hour meeting in the East German House of Ministries in East Berlin to discuss an agreement regulating legal relations between the two German states.

They told newsmen that East Germany rejected a West German proposal that West Berlin be included in the agreement.

A communiqué said that the two officials would hold another meeting on Oct. 11 in Bonn.



Associated Press.

The 11-member crew of the raft Acáli pose after their arrival at Cozumel, Mexico, Monday night.

5-Man, 6-Woman Raft Crew Completes Transatlantic Test

COZUMEL, Mexico, Aug. 21 (AP).—Fireworks and a crowd of 2,000 greeted the raft Acali as its five-man, six-woman international crew ended a 101-day transatlantic experiment in togetherness.

"I hope that with this mission of peace we may have accomplished more in the way of achieving a peaceful coexistence among all people," Santiago Genoves, the expedition's organizer, said last night. Another week of tests is still to go.

It was the Mexican anthropologist's third scientific sail across the Atlantic. He accompanied Thor Heyerdahl on the Ra expeditions in 1969 and 1970.

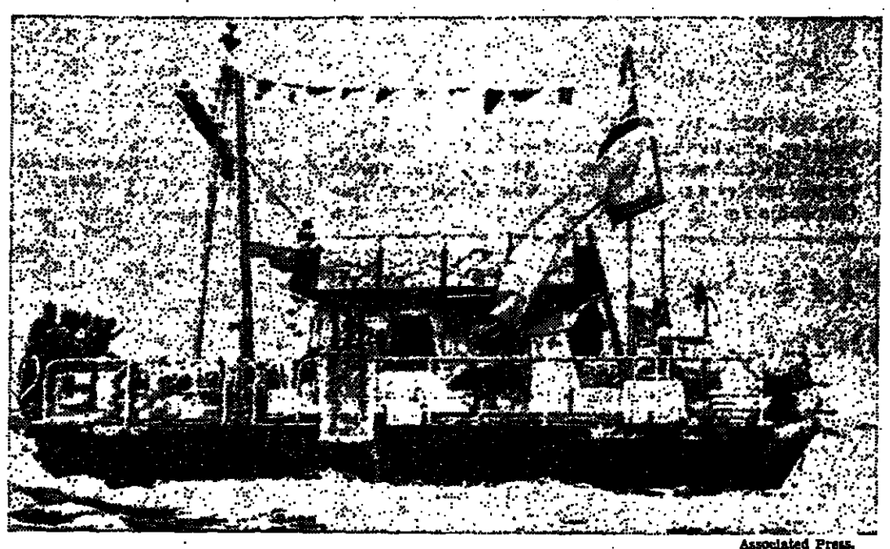
Mr. Genoves assembled the Acali's crew and gave command of the 39-by-21-foot pontoon raft to a Swedish woman, Maria Bjornstream. The purpose of the trip was to study the effect of an isolated, restricted environment on a group of strangers of both sexes from a variety of countries.

The only stop after leaving the Canary Islands on May 12 was in Barbados for provisions. But the crew remained aboard, and visitors were barred to avoid compromising the experiment.

"We had a great time, but we also had some dangerous moments," said Charles Antoniu of Greece.

The women wore bikinis and the men swimming trunks as they joked, laughed and took pictures of each other while disembarking shortly after sunset.

A Mexico City TV station put up $160,000 for the expedition and sold publication rights for an undisclosed amount.



Associated Press.

The raft, its crew gathered on the stern, completes its voyage.

Libraries in China and the U.S. Start Exchange of Materials

By David A. Andelman

STONY BROOK, N.Y., Aug. 21 (NYT).—Scores of books, periodicals and microfilms—ranging from texts on acupuncture to the music, librettos and choreographies of Chinese operas and ballets—have begun to flow between the national library in Peking and libraries in the United States, a direct result of President Nixon's trip last year to China and initiatives by American scholars and librarians.

The first books from the national library in Peking began arriving here last month at the library of the State University of New York at Stony Brook and included the choreography of the "Red Detachment of Women," the ballet performed for Mr. Nixon in Peking last year, and a description of the long march by Chan Chang-feng, chairman Mao Tse-tung's orderly and bodyguard.

In return, the Chinese are being sent a variety of American writings and periodicals, but have been particularly eager to receive all of the works of a 19th-century American anthropologist, Louis Henry Morgan, whose studies of the American Indian the Chinese have told librarians here they praise highly because "he described the Marxist notion of how society evolved in primitive cultures" and provided a description of "the type of social organization the Chinese are now attempting in their own country."

7 Million Volumes

The national library in Peking, with more than seven million volumes, is one of the world's largest and also serves as the principal clearing house and copyright center for the People's Republic of China.

For years, library officials in the United States said, they have received "polemical type material" from that library and have in turn sent small amounts of material back on an informal exchange or gift program with as many as 100 libraries in the United States receiving or sending some material.

Columbia University and the gifts and exchange section of the New York State library in Albany have participated in such limited exchanges.

"It's been mostly propaganda," said Donald C. Anthony, associate director of the Columbia University libraries. Most of it has been in Chinese and of a "scientific nature."

The arrangement with the State University of New York at Stony Brook, however, appears to be of a broader spectrum, encompassing sociology, economics, the arts and music, medical and physical sciences.

Dr. Charles Hoffmann, assistant academic vice-president of the university here, personally delivered the first requested volume to the Peking library last month during a visit—"Introduction to the History of Sociology" by Harry Elmer Barnes. The Chinese had requested the book, he said, because of its treatment of the work of Morgan.

Under the terms of the exchange, each library sends to the other an extensive list of books being offered for exchange and the libraries then request the books they want. Library officials here said it was expected that the national library in Peking would in turn be circulating books it received on loan to other libraries throughout China.

Swiss Is Moving Base in Smuggling Of People to West

ZURICH, Aug. 21 (AP).—A Swiss businessman who smuggles East Europeans to the West announced today that he is moving his operation after receiving a warning from official West German sources.

Hans Lenzlinger, 43, who says his Aramco AG organization has helped more than 150 people flee to the West during the last two years, said he was warned that West Germany would arrest him and extradite him to East Germany, where he could face a stiff prison term.

He said he also was asked by the Swiss to discontinue his operations in the interest of East-West détente. Mr. Lenzlinger said he would "close out a few pending cases" and then would "move overseas" to continue his operation. He did not elaborate on what he meant by overseas.

Mr. Lenzlinger has said in the past that he has been paid up to $18,000 for smuggling a person to the West. He said that he is "not interested in politics" and finds his work "well-paid and interesting."

The West German government is under mounting pressure to do something to stop an exodus of East Germans since Bonn and East Germany last year agreed on virtually uncontrolled transit traffic over the autobahns linking West Berlin with the West.

Mexican Kidnap Arrests

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The Mexican government has announced the capture of two men accused of taking part in the kidnapping last spring of U.S. Consul General Terrance G. Leonhardy. No additional information was given. The American was freed May 7 after the Mexican government flew 30 prisoners to Cuba and paid an $80,000 ransom.

Australia Submits Budget, Tax Rise

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 21 (AP).—Australia, presenting the first Labor government budget in 24 years, today sharply increased taxes on gasoline, cigarettes, spirits and telephone calls.

The budget provides for a gains tax on real and personal property sold within 12 months of buying. It also increases taxes and cuts concessions to companies.

The duty on gasoline will rise 5 Australian cents per gallon tomorrow and cigarettes will rise by the same amount for a packet.

The budget was introduced in the House of Representatives by Treasurer Frank Crean. It provides for a record total expenditure of 12 billion Australian dollars.

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TV Industry In U.S. Rises From Slump

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—After two years of declining profits, the television industry rebounded dramatically in 1972, the Federal Communications Commission reported today.

Pre-tax profits of $552 million exceeded 1971 profits by 41.9 percent. The three national networks alone did even better, reporting that profits more than doubled, 106.5 percent, to $111 million.

In 1971 industry profits were pushed down 14.2 percent from 1970 to $398 million as a result of the loss of cigarette advertising and a slight increase in expenses. There was an 18 percent decline in 1970, to $454 million, because of stagnating revenues and rising costs.

The networks in 1971 had an increase in profits of 7.2 percent to $54 million as a result of cost cutting, in sharp contrast to a 46 percent decline in 1970 to $50 million.

The FCC said the industry reported 1972 revenues of $3.18 billion, up 15.6 percent from the $2.75 billion of 1971. Expense rose 11.3 percent, compared with 0.3 percent in 1971.

The revenues of NBC, CBS and ABC were up 16.2 percent to $1.27 billion from $1.09 billion in 1971, when they fell 4.4 percent.

The revenues of network stations increased 14.9 percent to $327 million, while profits were up 12.4 percent to $103 million. This compared with a decline in 1971 of 8.9 percent in revenues and 22.2 percent in profits.

Leftist Office Burned Out

LYONS, France, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The local office of the leftist Liberation News Agency founded by Jean-Paul Sartre was burned out here during the night in what appears to have been a politically inspired attack, informed sources said today.

13th Lion Too Much For Hunter

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 21 (AP). — American sportsman Leo Roethe has hunted and killed a dozen lions in Africa, but the 13th one was too much for him.

The Atkinson, Wis., millionaire shot and wounded the lion on Saturday during a safari. The animal then attacked Mr. Roethe, who was in tall grass.

Mr. Roethe, 58, who has hunted big game in Kenya for 16 years, was reported recovering from his wounds yesterday, but hospital officials in Nairobi said he would remain hospitalized for about a month.

"This won't stop me from hunting lions," he said. After the attack, other members of the hunting party tracked down the lion and killed it.

Czechs Bar Visit To Palach Grave On Invasion Date

PRAGUE, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—A wooden barricade today prevented Prague citizens from paying their respects at the grave of student Jan Palach on the fifth anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

About 100 graves in Prague's Olsany Cemetery were fenced off by planks six feet high, which were nailed to the cemetery's trees.

A heap of bricks was dumped in front of the tomb of the 21-year-old Palach, who burned himself to death in January, 1969, in protest against the crushing of liberal reforms after the Soviet-led invasion.

The fencing was not there yesterday, when small groups of people visited the tomb to lay flowers or light candles.

In Vienna, a group of prominent Czechoslovaks living in exile since the invasion today released an open letter to Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia.

They also called for the release of all "political prisoners" in Czechoslovakia and an end to all actions against Czechoslovak citizens who supported Alexander Dubcek's reformist leadership in 1968.

Cosmos-579 Is Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-579, another in a series of unmanned spacecraft, the Tass news agency said.

British Nobelist Sees Sunlight Solving World Energy Crisis

CANTERBURY, England, Aug. 21 (AP).—Sunbeams will solve the world's energy crisis, a leading British scientist predicted today.

Nobel Prize-winning chemist Sir George Porter told a meeting of eminent colleagues that a tiny fraction of the light given out by the sun could meet man's energy needs 2,000 times over.

The only obstacle, he said, is finding the most efficient method of harnessing sunlight and transforming it into the type of energy that mankind requires.

"I have no doubt that we will be successful in harnessing the sun's energy and that the lights will not go out in the 21st century," Sir George said.

"If sunbeams were weapons of war, we would have had solar energy centuries ago."

Sir George told the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science that:

- By the year 2000 mankind would need the equivalent of 15,000 large power stations of 1,000 megawatts each.
- As the energy contained in sunlight falling on land is equal to 28 million such power stations, all that mankind had to do was collect sunlight falling on an area of 440 square miles.
- This could be achieved by building giant "sunbeam" collectors in the middle of such places as the Sahara or at sea, where Sir George thought it should be possible "to float something on the surface like a sheet of polythene."

Within 30 years, he predicted, sunlight-collecting technology will be sophisticated enough to allow scientists to harness enough power from sunlight falling on an area the size of Europe to meet mankind's energy needs.

Errant Diamonds Found in Perth

PERTH, Australia, Aug. 21 (AP).—Customs officials here have recovered $77,000 worth of diamonds sent to Australia by mistake.

The error came to light in Ireland when executives of the Shannon Diamond Co. opened the case which should have contained the diamonds. Instead they found clothes belonging to Gail Cleaver, a 15-year-old Girl Guide from Perth.

Apparently an airline employee mixed up the labels on the diamond case being sent from Copenhagen and the bag which Gail sent home from Europe to her mother.

Gail has been attending a Girl Guide camp at Sassel, Sweden, and is now staying with a family near Zurich. She is due to travel home on Monday.

"She probably doesn't know anything about the mixup," her mother said.

Arrangements are being made to fly the diamonds back to Ireland.

China's Canada Envoy To Get Mexican Post

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 (AP).—After 18 months as China's ambassador to Canada, Yao Kuang will leave shortly to become ambassador to Mexico, it was reported here yesterday.

Mr. Yao, a former ambassador to Poland, arrived here in March, 1972, ending the year-long tenure of the first Chinese ambassador, Huang Hua. Mr. Huang, a Foreign Ministry official, now is permanent representative at the United Nations.

The Chinese Embassy and Canada's External Affairs Department declined to say who will replace Mr. Yao.

Nudists Lose Bid

PERRANZABULOE, England, Aug. 21 (AP).—"Nude is lewd," the parish council of this Cornish village has decided. It rejected an application from the British Council of Naturalism to allow nude bathing on Perranzabuloe beach.

Waldheim Starts 10-Day Trip to Mideast Monday

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced his schedule today for a 10-day visit to Israel and the four neighboring Arab countries beginning Monday in Syria.

He has said that the visit is an effort to be helpful to the parties in trying to make progress toward a peaceful settlement but stressed that he had no formal proposals to present. "Formal plans are always dangerous—especially if you announce them too early," he said recently.

Mr. Waldheim leaves here Sunday and will meet in Geneva with Gunnar V. Jarring, the special representative for the Middle East, before flying to Syria. He will spend two days in each country, going to Lebanon Tuesday and then to Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

The suggestion for the trip was initiated by Egypt, which is said to have insisted that the secretary general first go to Israel because Israel must offer new ideas for a settlement. The State Department also has been prodding Israel for fresh initiatives.

However, Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel, made it clear during an interview last weekend that there had been no shift in Israel's position.

Dayan Says Some Airlines Pay Terrorists for Immunity

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today accused some foreign airlines of paying money to Arab terrorists to obtain immunity from hijackings.

Answering questions about the Israeli interception of a Lebanese airliner two weeks ago at the second world congress of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists here, Gen. Dayan did not elaborate or name any particular airline.

"Some airlines are paying sums of money to the terrorists for immunity," he said.

Explaining the background to the interception of the airliner, Gen. Dayan said:

"Israel could not rely on or expect anything from the international community to do anything against the terrorists headed by Dr. George Habash (commander of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine), and could also not afford to sit idly by and wait until the terrorists come again to Lod to open fire and shoot women and children without distinction," he said.

Three Japanese terrorists working on behalf of the PFLP shot and killed more than 100 persons at Lod Airport May 30, 1972.

"If we have to choose between the fact that some states don't like what we are doing or giving up our rights to our self-defense, I myself would be against giving in," he added.

Israel intercepted a Lebanese airliner on charter to Iraqi Airways Aug. 10 while the plane was on its way from Beirut to Baghdad. It held the plane at a northern military airfield for two hours in a fruitless search for guerrillas. Later it was learned that Mr. Habash and other guerrilla leaders had canceled their flight plans on the aircraft at the last moment.

Gen. Dayan said if the world had taken action against the terrorists and Israel could rely on the world community, the terrorists would have found it difficult "to commit their murders."

But, "as it is, we can only see that the international attitude toward the terroristic, murderous activities is such that we cannot expect that anything would be done. Every such murderer is allowed to go free by Britain, Italy and others."

Aviation Group Condemns Israel For Seizing Jet

MONTREAL, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The governing council of the International Civil Aviation Organization unanimously approved a resolution yesterday which "condemns" Israel for the interception of a Lebanese plane Aug. 10.

In a 3-1/2-hour emergency session called by Lebanon, the ICAO council recommended that the 128 member nations give further consideration to the Israeli action at its Rome assembly later this month and "take the appropriate measures to safeguard civil aviation."

In a statement after the session, the council said it "condemns Israel for violating Lebanese sovereignty for the diversion and seizure of the Lebanese civil aircraft."

North Korea Denies Its Pilots in Egypt

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP).—North Korea said that a report that North Korean pilots are in Egypt flying jet-fighters for the Egyptian Air Force is "groundless."

Last Wednesday Israel's military command and the U.S. State Department reported that about 10 to 20 North Korean pilots are flying Egyptian jets in Egypt.

"In connection with this, the spokesman of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on Aug. 18 termed this an utterly groundless, forged report and roundly exposed and denounced the sinister plots of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists," the official North Korean news agency said.



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LEGAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

UNION TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE: VS.: CIVIL ACTION NO. 8733 FRANK E. AGUILERA, JR., ET AL July 23, 1973.

ORDER

Upon motion of the plaintiff for an order directing Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., one of the defendants herein, to appear or plead in accordance with Section 1655 of Title 28 of United States Code, and it appearing to the Court that this is an action to remove encumbrances, liens and clouds upon the title to personal property located within this District; that the said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., cannot be found within this state; that his present whereabouts is unknown; that personal service upon said defendant is therefore not practicable; and that said defendant has not voluntarily appeared in this action; and for reasons stated in open court; it is ORDERED, that said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., is directed to appear, plead, answer or otherwise move with respect to the complaint herein on or before the 15th day of October, 1973, or in default thereof this Court will proceed to the hearing and adjudication of this suit.

Hon. Robert C. Zampano, United States District Judge.

هكذا من الأصل

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	11.45 am	3.10 pm
	2.45 pm	8.35 pm
Hamburg (747 & 727)	8.40 am	4.05 pm
Lisbon	1.45 pm	4.00 pm
London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
	1.30 pm	4.05 pm
	3.45 pm	6.20 pm
	6.00 pm	8.35 pm
Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
Paris	4.30 pm	7.25 pm
Rome	11.00 am	2.05 pm
	2.40 pm	7.25 pm
Vienna	10.20 am	4.00 pm

Other regular flights to New York:

FROM	LEAVE	FREQUENCY	ARRIVE N.Y.
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Bergen	1.20 pm	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
	12.00 noon	Mo/Th/Fr/Su	4.55 pm
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Boston	Rome	10.05 am	12.50 pm
Detroit	London	10.40 am	1.55 pm
Los Angeles (747)	London	12.30 pm	3.35 pm
Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	London	1.45 pm	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
San Francisco (747)	London	12.30 pm	6.20 pm
San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
Washington	Berlin	9.00 am	3.25 pm

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Barcelona	2152058	Bonn	631911	Copenhagen	123123	Glasgow	2485744	London	7347292	Munich	558171	Palermo	214297	Saarbrücken	06893 83300	Vienna	526648
Belgrade	441484	Bremen	116405	Dublin	779091	Hamburg	351101	Madrid	2414200	Naples	310036	Paris	2259200	Shannon	61690	Warsaw	261989
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Wednesday, August 22, 1973 *

Nixon in New Orleans

Mr. Nixon, in his New Orleans speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, offered a sorry demonstration of how he means to put Watergate behind him and to "get on with the urgent business of our nation." To make an effective demonstration, he would have had to take hold of a particular problem—in this instance, the current crumbling in Cambodia—and to cope carefully and realistically with it. Instead he chose to defend his secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969-70 and to do so in sloganistic terms and in a defiant tone virtually certain to aggravate the running dispute over that episode. Can Mr. Nixon really believe that such a display of "toughing it out" will restore the momentum which he says the country's "obsession" with Watergate has cost his presidency? Nothing could suggest more strongly that Watergate has "obsessed" the President himself.

Mr. Nixon's bombing defense might be ignored if it did not compound so seriously his original fault. The President, who at the time insisted he was respecting Cambodia's neutrality, now states it would have been "ludicrous" to respect Cambodia's status while North Vietnam was not doing so: Given Hanoi's use of Cambodian territory, he argued, the United States was under "no moral obligation" to honor Cambodian neutrality. Secrecy was required, the President went on, to assure the Cambodian government's quiet approval of bombing conducted against North Vietnamese targets on its soil—one only wishes he were half as solicitous of the American people's approval. As for his claim that "congressional leaders" were told of the bombing, a third-grader knows that the "leaders" were those whom the administration was confident would support the policy and keep it secret.

The central fact of the Indochina war was and is that the United States has been attempting to impose a result which it lacked the means to bring about. Attempting to cover that gap, Richard Nixon—like Lyndon Johnson before him—was forced to commit excesses of violence and deception which would not have been employed if American policy had been shaped to fit the Indochina realities. President Nixon presents his various forms of intervention in Cambodia as the only course open to a commander-in-chief charged with protecting the lives of American soldiers. Actually, his leading purpose has not been to protect American lives but to secure a particular political outcome, one which he deemed important enough to expose and risk American lives for. In exactly that spirit, Mr. Nixon now leaves in besieged Phnom Penh the 200-plus members of the American mission. Other countries have withdrawn their representatives. Sen. Stuart Symington has warned that his decision not only endangers the Americans but also opens the possibility of their becoming cause or pretext for further military intervention conducted in the name of "protecting American lives."

The President seems to feel the American people demand some further American effort to justify or complete past efforts in Indochina. We believe he is wrong. We believe the people would understand and accept from him a plain statement that the United States has done all that it properly can to fight at the side of the governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia and that it is prepared to live with whatever are the results of the local struggles there. Such a statement would indeed demonstrate that Mr. Nixon was "getting on with the urgent business of our nation." His speech in New Orleans—tendentious, defensive, jingoistic—did not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Laundered Jets

The United States government has added insult to injury with its decision to sell to Franco Spain eight British warplanes, ordered ostensibly for the Marines.

Many Americans have long been disturbed by the warm embrace the Nixon administration has extended to Spain's fascist rulers. Leading members of Congress have protested the manner in which the legislative branch was by-passed when the administration hastily signed an executive agreement with Spain in 1970, committing this country to furnish substantial arms aid and other loosely defined defense support in return for the use of Spanish bases.

It is bad enough to supply American arms to the repressive dictatorship in Madrid for whatever reason. But it is downright demeaning for Washington to become Spain's arms procurer, serving as middleman for a disguised sale by Britain's more circumspect Conservative government.

This military laundering operation is an affront to the people of Britain and the United States and to the many Spaniards who still yearn for freedom. There is no excuse for this country to act as front in a deal which Prime Minister Heath does not have the stomach to carry through on his own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Greek Promises

Now that he has maneuvered himself into an eight-year term as president, with almost unlimited powers, Colonel George Papadopoulos evidently feels secure enough to make a series of promises about restoration of basic freedoms and parliamentary elections in Greece. This time he has at least been specific enough to make it acutely embarrassing for himself should he fail to keep to his timetable.

It will be apparent in a few days, for example, whether he will carry out in good faith the "broad amnesty" he proclaimed for political prisoners. It will also be evident shortly whether the formal lifting of martial law in the Athens-Piraeus area really means that the army's security officers can no longer arrest and detain civilians with or without charges.

There is bound to be great skepticism about the constitutional court that President Papadopoulos says will be set up next month to "sanction the operating of political parties" for the parliamentary elections, now promised for 1974. If that court refuses to sanction the established Greek parties, the former political leaders or anyone who has taken an open stand against the dictatorship, it can make the elections meaningless in advance.

Even a parliament of sharply limited powers could be useful for holding Papadopoulos to his promises, publicizing the regime's excesses and making the public cases for changes in his bizarre constitution. But if only stooges of the regime are allowed to be candidates, the new parliament could be as fraudulent and useless as the Consultative Council, or "mini-parliament," that the colonels activated with some fanfare in 1971.

The men chosen for the cabinet of "political composition," which the new president has promised to appoint in October, should tell much about the course he intends to follow and how seriously his plea for "national unity" is to be taken. Here again, if the civilians named are known puppets of the regime, or if military men retain key ministries, most of what follows will be meaningless so far as restoring genuine democracy is concerned.

On the performance of Colonel Papadopoulos in the seven years since he led the putsch that destroyed democratic government in Greece, it is hard to take his promises at face value. But like other critics, in Greece and outside, The New York Times would welcome some pleasant surprises.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sale of British Jets to Spain

Sanctioning the supply of these aircraft to Spain is, in view of relations over Gibraltar, a concession by the British government. Is there anything to show in return for that concession? The order, of course is valuable as an export order and for the health of the British aircraft industry. It would be the more welcome if there were any sign that the government had used it as a lever to induce in the Spanish government a more reasonable attitude in the one dispute between us.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

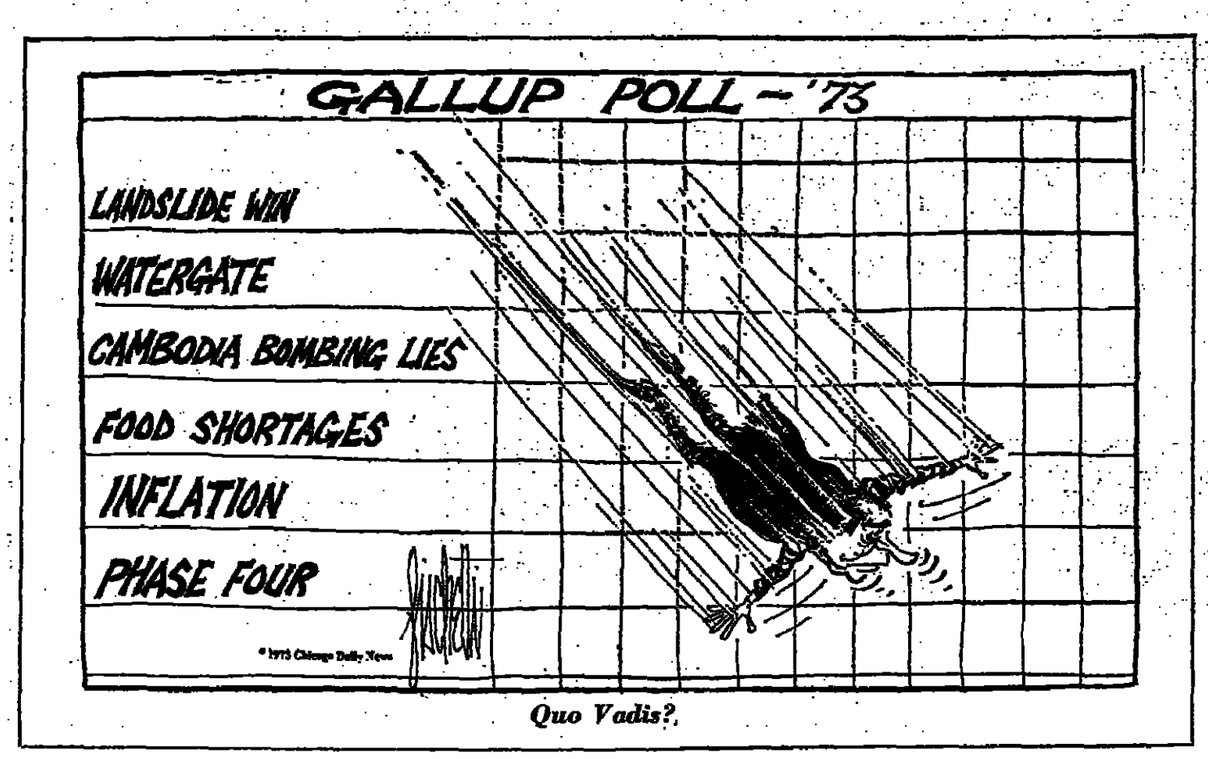
August 22, 1898

VIENNA—News has reached here of the utter failure of the expedition which left Fiume two months ago for Somaliland to establish an Austrian Protectorate on the east coast of Africa. Inger Pasha, the leader of the expedition, went out well supplied with funds, and ostensibly with the approval of the government, but the expedition collapsed soon after its arrival in Africa. Inger Pasha has disappeared, and his companions are either wandering destitute in Somaliland or are prisoners in Abyssinia.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1923

NEW YORK—Governor Walker, of Georgia, threatens to impose martial law at several places if the flogging of Negroes in the State continues. The Ku Klux Klan denies responsibility for the floggings, but reports from throughout the South indicate that acts of lawlessness, generally attributed to the Klan, are increasing. In Oklahoma the Klan has erected fiery crosses in 260 places throughout the State as signals for a drive against lawlessness. Eight hundred of them marched in full regalia in New Jersey.



Quo Vadis?

Seoul's Disturbing Intelligence Agency

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL—Sometimes the Koreans call it "Central College" and sometimes "South Mountain," but whenever they speak its proper name, the Central Intelligence Agency, their voices invariably drop to a whisper.

On the northeast outskirts of Seoul, the headquarters of South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency is in a large modern building surrounded by a well-kept green park that looks like a college campus—hence "Central College"—save for the high wall and the deflectors on the windows to prevent visual or electronic surveillance. Earlier, the headquarters was in a section of the city called Namsan, or "South Mountain."

The whispered references reflect fear of the Central Intelligence Agency, which has come to recent attention in the United States because of its reported role in kidnapping a Korean opposition leader from Tokyo as well as through official American complaints that South Korean agents have been harassing Koreans living in the United States.

In South Korea, the intelligence agency is generally regarded as President Park Chung Hee's main instrument for political repression. Its agents, often visible, are everywhere.

Yet, despite its reputation, the Central Intelligence Agency performs duties that any nation would think necessary to protect itself. Like the United States CIA, with which it keeps liaison, the South Korean intelligence agency collects and analyzes information from abroad, particularly on the arch enemy, North Korea.

Domestically, the intelligence agency has responsibilities for internal security against espionage and sabotage similar to those of the American Federal Bureau of Investigation. In combating subversion, the CIA works alongside the police, the army security command and the Ministry of Justice.

But the agency is also quite clearly a secret police. It strikes at will, without warning or warrant, and is beyond the law and courts.

Nor is its reach confined to Korea itself. The most recent venture, apparently, was the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung, who was President Park's opponent in the 1971 presidential election, from a hotel in Tokyo. He was spirited to Seoul and is now under what amounts to house arrest.

The government here has vigorously denied any connection with the kidnapping. Informed South Korean, Japanese and American sources, however, said that the evidence seen so far all points to the intelligence agency.

Moreover, those sources surmised that the abduction had the approval of President Park and the director of the intelligence agency, Lee Hu Rak. In authoritarian South Korea, only they could have authorized the operation.

The Korean Central Intelligence Agency was founded after Mr. Park, then an army general, came to power in the military coup of 1961. The agency's first director was Kim Jong Pil, one of the young colonels who organized the coup. He is now the premier.

From the beginning, the intelligence agency was immersed in politics. Mr. Kim used it to form the Democratic Republican party, the political organization that got Mr. Park his first election victory in 1963 and has continued a dominant role in South Korean politics.

Budget Not Made Public

Since then, the agency has expanded steadily. Neither its budget nor size could be determined, although estimates of its manpower ranged from 100,000 to 300,000.

The current director, Lee Hu Rak, is among President Park's closest advisers and is widely considered the power behind the scenes in Mr. Park's regime. Mr. Lee, who is 49 years old, was an army intelligence officer early in his career and was the chief of the presidential staff from 1963 to 1969.

Mr. Lee helped push through the constitutional amendment in 1969 that allowed President Park to run for a third term in 1971. That was the beginning of Mr. Park's assumption of nearly absolute power. After serving as ambassador to Japan for a year, Mr. Lee became head of the CIA in late 1970.

Officials at the intelligence agency refused to discuss its mission or organization. But an outline was pieced together from other sources here.

Immediately below Mr. Lee are the deputy director, Kim Chi Yul, a former prosecutor in the Ministry of Justice, and two assistant directors, one for external and the other for internal affairs.

There are eight operational bureaus and several staff offices. The bureaus are numbered one through nine, there being no fourth bureau because the number four is believed to be most unlucky in Korea.

The first bureau is the general affairs bureau, responsible for recruiting, training, personnel and administrative functions. It also collects information from abroad through newspapers and magazines and passes that to other bureaus for analysis.

The second is the cultural affairs bureau, which is in charge of internal propaganda and anti-Communist indoctrination. It also oversees the press with supervising agents in each newspaper and broadcasting station.

The third bureau is charged with counterintelligence, the vital task of combating North Korean infiltration, espionage and subversion.

The fifth bureau, responsible for internal security, is the one that South Koreans fear so much. It has agents in many government offices, in banks and businesses, in labor unions, in military units, in art and cultural associations. It also has branch offices in each provincial capital and smaller offices in every city.

The fifth bureau, in addition, has agents in the Foreign Ministry's passport office to give final approval to all South Korean applications for travel abroad. Similarly, it has agents in the Ministry of Justice's immigration office at Kimpo International Airport to check the entry of Koreans and foreigners.

CIA agents watching foreigners in hotel lobbies are usually easy to spot. One was stationed near the door of this correspondent's room for most of a five-day stay and reported comings and goings by phone.

The sixth bureau conducts special missions, usually known in the intelligence trade as dirty tricks, such as sabotage and assassination. The sixth bureau reportedly abducted Kim Dae Jung.

The seventh bureau gathers information from abroad, except from North Korea, and refines it into intelligence for use by political leaders. It has men in each South Korean Embassy, with the senior official usually holding the rank of minister.

The eighth bureau carries on psychological warfare, mostly against North Korea, through radio and loudspeaker broadcasts, leaflet drops and rumor-spreading.

The ninth bureau, considered to be among the best, specializes in North Korean affairs. The ninth bureau also does staff work for the five senior South Korean officials, led by Mr. Lee, who have been engaged in political negotiations with the North Koreans.

The Second Cover-Up

By William V. Shannon

NEW YORK—The inner history of the Nixon administration is a series of cover-ups because there is much to be concealed. The unifying fact beneath these cover-ups is the President's direct, personal relationship with the seamy side of his administration. He is not the preoccupied, innocent victim of his "overzealous" aides. The style of politics that the White House has played during these Nixon years is a style that he inspired, encouraged and approved.

When John Ehrlichman in April, 1969, employed a retired New York City police detective to find out personal "dirt" about important Democratic politicians, he was not collecting that material because he is a political voyeur. He was trying to please his boss.

When Charles Colson in the 1970 campaign "leaked" embarrassing information to Life magazine about former Sen. Joseph Tydings's financial investments, he was not conducting a private vendetta. He was playing politics in the way he knew Richard Nixon wanted it played.

When high administration officials arranged favorable settlements of the ITT case and other anti-trust cases, they knew they were following the President's policy of using government power to help the administration's friends in private industry.

Watergate is a messy, sprawling story that seems to lead everywhere because Richard Nixon's influence was naturally everywhere throughout his administration. Stated another way, Watergate is not a self-contained scandal; it is the concealed soft underbelly of this regime.

The President is in deep trouble today because the irregular methods and the habit of concealment were so endemic in his administration that when the Watergate burglars were caught, a conspiracy to obstruct justice was immediately organized.

Such a conspiracy was almost inevitable because a thorough inquiry would lead to the President's campaign manager who allegedly approved the burglary, his finance chairman who financed it, and his chief of staff—H. R. Haldeman—who received copies of the information gained in the previous burglary and wiretap operation, the "Gemstone" papers.

When the Watergate burglars were arrested, it was the President himself who used the CIA ploy to deflect the investigation. It was the President who arranged for John Mitchell's nominal resignation as his campaign manager, "nominal" inasmuch as the Senate Watergate committee, by analyzing Mitchell's appointment calendar, proved that he saw just as many campaign officials in the three months after he quit as he did in the three prior months. He did not resign to spend more time with Martha.

The Mitchell resignation and the CIA ploy were the initial moves in what may be termed the first Watergate cover-up. Equally significant are Nixon's actions as that cover-up began to fall apart in March and April.

The Crisis

The crisis began on March 21 when John Dean warned the President that the scandal could no longer be contained.

If the President's defense is to be plausible, he must show that he was innocent of knowledge until then, but on that date, "I launched an intensive effort of my own to get the facts."

What did this intensive effort consist of? The President now says that he first entrusted the task of getting the facts to Dean. But why would he turn for yet another report to the very man who, according to Nixon's own account, was responsible for all the untrue reports he had been receiving for more than nine months?

The President then goes on to say that when Dean failed to produce a report, he turned to John Ehrlichman and to Attorney General Richard Kleindienst. But Ehrlichman, already the object of a blackmail effort by E. Howard Hunt, one of the convicted Watergate defendants, could hardly be a disinterested investigator. Even worse, Kleindienst has testified that he received no special instructions from the President between March 21 and April 14. In short, the President's explanation of what he did in those three weeks lacks credibility.

Even more provocative is what Nixon did after April 15. Henry Petersen, assistant attorney general for the criminal division, has testified that on that day he warned the President that Haldeman and Ehrlichman might be criminally prosecuted and that he should "get rid of them immediately." Petersen further advised him not to fire Dean because that would create the impression that the President would punish anyone who cooperated with the prosecutors.

What did the President do? He promptly asked Dean for his resignation. He directed Haldeman to review the tape of the crucial conversation of March 21. Those two moves do not prove but they suggest that the President had decided to make John Dean the scapegoat and to hang tight with the rest of the insiders in the conspiracy. If so, the second Watergate cover-up had begun. It is that cover-up which the public rightly fears may still be in operation.

— *Letters* —

Votes for Nixon

Terry Robards's report (IHT, Aug. 7) that 67 percent of the leading businessmen responding to The New York Times poll would still vote for Nixon should make even vacationing readers think twice.

People can reasonably differ (perhaps) as to whether personally he is criminally or otherwise involved in Watergate and other questionable administration ploys. But how such a large number of presumably responsible executives can feel in the light of all that is known now that Nixon can be trusted to administer the presidency wisely enough to command their political support today defies all understanding.

One is forced to wonder what standards, if any, of ethics or indeed competence these men apply in their own companies. After all, this is not the response of the exceptional Cornfelds or Vescos but the reaction of nearly 400 executives of companies listed on the Stock Exchange.

There are some who contend that we are witnessing the decline and fall of the United States in the pattern of Imperial Rome. This poll is strong evidence that we cannot smugly dismiss this proposition.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

News Values

In reference to your today's article concerning "young Kennedy's" automobile accident, how is it that you justify its inclusion on the front page, if at all? I cannot see that it is of any significance or interest to a public which hopefully is far more concerned with, for example, the American involvement in Indochina.

VIRGINIA S. CLARK.
Paris.

Reflections on Nixon Speech On Watergate

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. Nixon's speech was disappointing, but short of something genuinely dramatic, about the only thing to say. He might have said that he would turn the tapes over to an independent tribunal: that would have been a grand gesture.

Or he might have said: "Look, gentlemen, Watergate is a mess, and if Archibald Cox desires to spend the rest of his life pursuing crimes major and minor, let him do so, and let Senator Ervin do so, and let them meet at night with the editors of The New York Times and The Washington Post and deplore together the human condition. What I will not do is acquiesce in the paralysis of government pending testimony from Segretti's brother-in-law. The principals have been heard publicly under oath. If both houses of Congress pass a censure resolution against me before the first of September, I shall resign my office. If by the first of September they have not done so, I shall proceed with the job at hand and will never again while I am in office allude to Watergate, or acknowledge a question alluding to Watergate."

This does not mean, of course, that the experience of Watergate is excreted from the American memory. Its ugliness is there, and survives even the opportunism of Mr. Nixon's critics. They are a depressing lot, most of them. There is the swivel-hipped morality that says "no" when Otto Otepka does it, but says "yes" when Dan Ellsberg does it; that loves military bases in Massachusetts but hates them in Texas; that dispatches everything from jets to valentines to those who do sentry-duty on the Gaza Strip, but votes to suspend K-rations for those who patrol the DMZ; that insists that after two years' investigation, two trials, and seven court reviews, Alger Hiss is innocent and it was really Benvenuto Cellini who constructed his typewriter, but Haldeman is guilty just because John Dean 3d said so.

Notwithstanding all that, there is the wretched behavior of some of Nixon's subordinates.

John Dean, to judge from his memorandums, would have served Benito Mussolini happily, and would have shown as much exasperation over the notorious inefficiency of Mussolini—who, although he contrived to make the trains run on time, never really succeeded in coordinating national policy behind Fascist ideals—as he showed in protesting the apparent failure of the Nixon administration sufficiently to harness the powers of government so as to torment the critics of the Nixon administration.

Inexplicable

I count it, by the way, the most inexplicable of Mr. Nixon's silences that he should have refrained from expressing his disgust over the famous Dean memorandum.

The fact of it is that we have seen the abuse of power—or, more properly, a spectacularly clumsy attempt to abuse power. I don't know whether in fact somebody in the anti-trust division of the Justice Department was responsible for dropping monopoly charges against ITT's acquisition of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, knowing only that highly responsible jurists thought the acquisition perfectly legal. But if that is what the little neo-Fascists accomplished, it is about the only thing they did accomplish, otherwise behaving rather like the Lavender Hill Mob than like the Great Train Robbers. Segretti didn't convince anybody that Senator Jackson was abnormal, George McGovern won the primaries he won by votes insubstantially affected by clandestine money from the Committee to Re-elect, the burglarization of Watergate was about as successful as the Bay of Pigs, the cover-up as tidy and well-concealed as Woodstock.

It is reassuring that a Republican administration should prove as inept at systematic dirty politics, however sobering it is to realize that there were people in authority disposed to do that kind of thing.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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SPAIN

Guitar Maker From Granada

By Mike Booth

GRANADA, Spain (IHT).—Antonio Marin has been making guitars in his small atelier on Calle Paris for more than 20 years.

He and his partner Manuel Lopez and four employees—a collection of cousins and brothers-in-law—turn out about 20 guitars a month, the maximum, Mr. Marin says, for quality in his workshop.

Traditionally, there are two great centers for making guitars in Spain, Madrid and Granada, and guitarists come from all over the world to both cities in search of instruments.

"Twenty years ago," Mr. Marin says, "guitar making was a dying art in Granada. About the only one who still made instruments for concert performers was Manuel Ferrer. He was the maestro of us all." Fine guitar makers of Granada today include Manuel Diaz, German Perez, the brothers Manuel and José Lopez, Mr. Marin says.

Mr. Marin credits Andrés Segovia for the revival of guitar making in Granada. "Most of us were cabinet makers," he says when Segovia was winning fame and thus turned carpenters from furniture to guitars.

In Spain, guitars are traditionally of classical or flamenco type. The differences are in the types of wood used, the size and the construction of the instruments. Both have spruce or pine tops, but a classical model has the back and sides of rosewood while the flamenco back and sides are of cypress. Mr. Marin points out, however, that these rules are *no longer hard and fast; there* is a trend these days for a flamenco player to order his guitar in rosewood built to flamenco specifications. There are also mahogany guitars which, though generally not up to concert standards, can be quite good. One Granada maker, Manuel de la Chica, has a reputation for making outstanding instruments from antique furniture.

The rich grain of rosewood, coupled with a deeper box and slightly larger proportions, makes the classical guitar more beautiful to look at. The flamenco guitar, flatter and lighter colored, usually has plastic tapping plates below and sometimes above the sound hole for projection. Originally, it had violin-type tuning pegs, though nowadays it usually has geared tuning, which non-experts find easier to work with.

The sound of each type of instrument is suited to the music to be played, bright and piercing for the flamenco and bigger, fuller yet subdued for the classical.

In Granada, a handmade guitar costs between 15,000 and 30,000 pesetas ($250-$300). "Be wary of a $100 handmade guitar," says Mr. Marin. "Chances are, it isn't." At the lower end of the price range are handmade guitars from reputable ateliers, though they are not necessarily made by the workshop's chief.

"All else being equal, an older guitar is probably better," Mr. Marin says. "It has survived more changes in the weather without cracking or pulling apart and has gained some mellowness in the drying."

Presumably a person ready to pay $500 for a guitar knows what he is looking for, but Mr. Marin advises: "Take your time. Look today, look again tomorrow. Try many instruments from various makers and compare. A guitar which may sound truly impressive may not be nearly as good as another which is waiting just around the corner.

"Taking your time is the secret, whether you are building a guitar or buying one."



Photos by Mike Booth.

Antonio Marin assembles a guitar in his Granada workshop.



Marin sets and glues decoration by hand.

Vatican Attacks Danish Subsidy Of Film on Jesus

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The Vatican yesterday issued a searing attack against the Danish government for subsidizing a film on the imagined sex life of Jesus Christ.

The film, "The Loves of Jesus Christ," has received a subsidy from the Danish Ministry of Cultural Affairs and will be directed by Jens Jorgen Thorsen.

Mr. Thorsen, who plans to begin shooting shortly in France, has announced that his film will be "extremely obscene."

The Vatican daily L'Osservatore Romano, in a lengthy attack, said that the Danish government was guilty of "gravely offending and violating the rights of those citizens who believe in these Christian values."

FILMS IN PARIS

Murder in the Elizabethan Manner

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 21 (IHT).—"Theater of Blood" (at the Triomphe in English), though outwardly indistinguishable from a regulation horror product, is based on an intriguing idea.

An insane, old actor, believed to have committed suicide over his disappointment at not receiving the award as the first Shakespearean actor of the age, takes vengeance and Shakespeare into his own hands and sets out to murder all the members of the London critics' circle.

Loyal to the bard in his homicides, if not in his histrionic interpretations, he plots to slay each enemy in the manner of the Elizabethan theater. Thus, one offender, lured to a ramshackle hovel infested with down-and-out squatters, is dispatched as was imperious Caesar. A woman reviewer goes up in flames in a hairdressing salon as Joan of Arc went up at the stake in "Henry VI, Part I." A critic, egged on with Iagoesque insinuations, smothers his wife and is sentenced to life in prison. Another is drowned in a barrel of wine as was Clarence in "Richard III." Still another bites *the dust as Hector did in* "Troilus and Cressida" and his corpse is dragged at a horse's tail. In another sequence, the mad actor as Shylock revises Shakespeare and cuts out Antonio's heart, and the only unscathed critic narrowly escapes the blinding Gloucester suffered in "King Lear."

More Underlining

There is a further underlining of Shakespearean situations in bestowing upon the thwarted star a devoted daughter who aids and abets him in his gruesome chicaneries, herself a slice off the aged *ham. The general* scheme of the scenario—somewhat reminiscent of an S.S. Van Dine novel in which the killer performed his murders in accordance with Mother Goose rhymes—is diverting and Vincent Price as the resentful thespian, Diana Higgs as his Cordelia and Henry Andrews, Coral Browne, Robert Coote, the late Jack Hawkins, Michael Hordern, Robert Morley and Dennis Price as the hated critics succeed in making the most of their roles, everyone playing tongue in cheek, despite the number of grisly dooms.

Douglas Hickox's direction is heavy-handed in contrast with the amusing performances, stressing the repulsive details of the murders with a graphic Grand Guignolism, but the polished acting and the Shakespearean innuendoes should entertain you.

* * *

The strong, silent man has been a movie favorite ever since the poker-faced W.S. Hart roamed the wide, open spaces in the screen's salad days. Later favorites were Gary Cooper and Gregory Peck, but they, since the movies had started to talk, were forced occasionally to break their impressive silence. Clint Eastwood now reproduces the popular figure. In his new film, "High Plains Drifter" (at the Ermitage and the Saint-Michel in English), he, too, must speak now and then, but he remains so noncommittal that it is never quite clear who he is supposed to be.

He is out for revenge. Drifting into a desert hamlet, he makes the guilty uncomfortable and appalls everyone else, remaining for the most part morosely mute and jangling his spurs ominously. The town is quaking over the proximity of a trio of desperados and engages the mysterious stranger, who is an expert sharpshooter, to rid it of the lurking badmen. Accorded a free hand in the community, he mows them down and dispenses rough justice to local wrongdoers. He is posed symbolically as a divine messenger with a fiery sword, as an agent of the blind goddess, but he emerges rather as an unsmiling replica of Douglas Fairbanks's Zorro. His goodwill is restricted to appointing an abused dwarf as mayor and obliging ladies who hate their husbands. Certainly the strong, silent heroes of old would never have indulged in an opening sequence in which they committed rape or would they have horsewhipped villains to death and driven fleeing menaces into bonfires.

* * *

"The Thief Who Came To Dinner" (at the Publicis Matignon (in English) argues with boneheaded logic that it is better to become a blackmailer and a wegg than it is to work for a dishonest insurance company on a salary of $150 a week. Its Raffles, Ryan O'Neal, in sport shirts and shabby outfits, is no gentleman burglar, but, though his scenarists appear ignorant of the fact, a boring cad, supported by a sensation-seeking heiress and sentimentalized over by his genial pursuer, a better actor, Warren Oates. Dishonesty, this feeble comedy chase preaches, is the best policy.



Robert Morley, right, and the late Jack Hawkins in "Theater of Blood."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions.

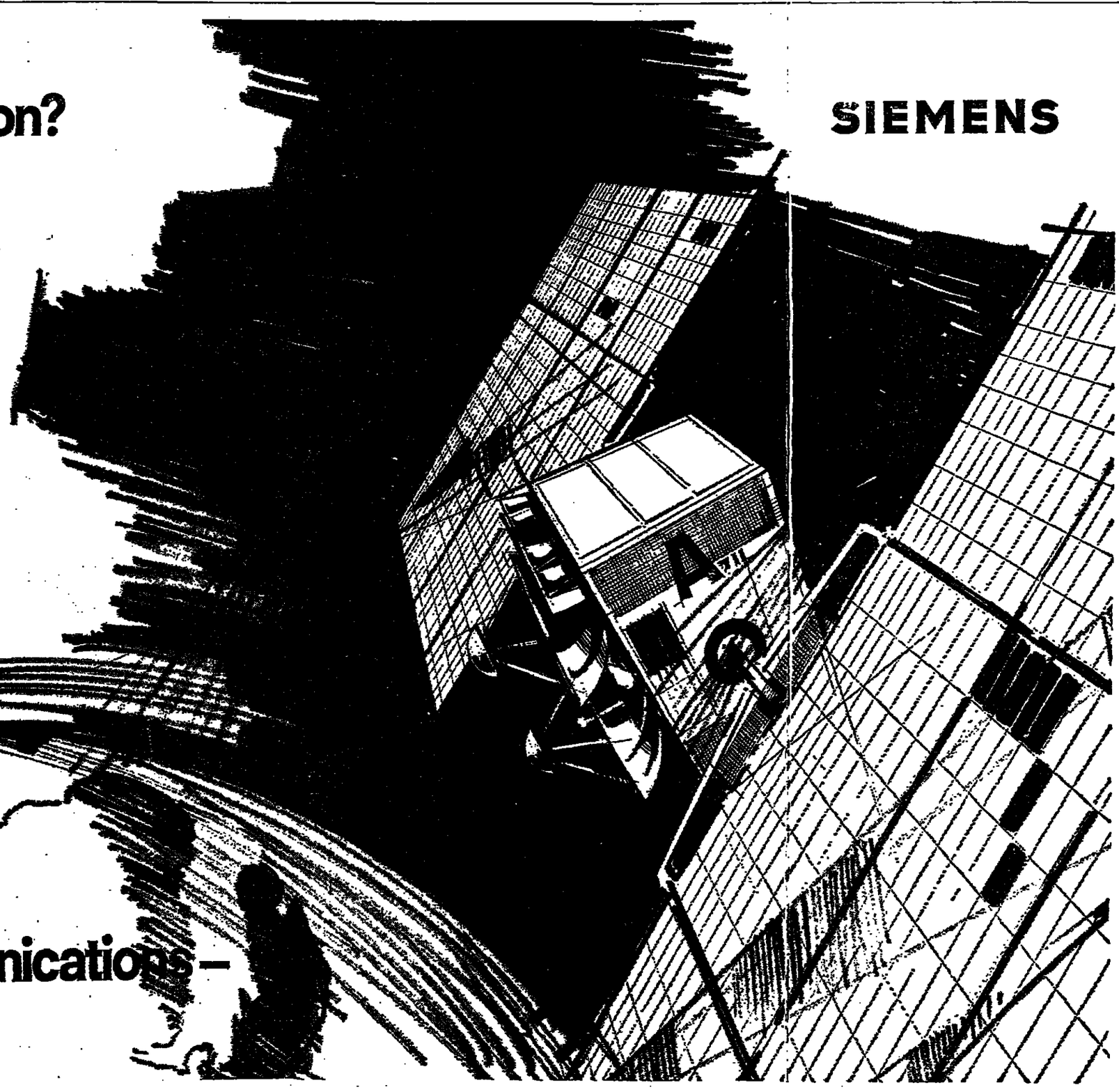
"Tonight at 8:30," a presentation of two one-act plays from Noel Coward's nine-work group, directed by June Plager and presented by Lolly's Theater Club (Off Broadway), earns high praise from Howard Thompson. Of "Fumed Oak," the first play, Thompson says: "This is a fine, biting microcosm of misery and courage, dramatized excellently by the four players—Gregor Roy as the repressed husband; Katheryn Wright as the slattern wife; Nancy Sans as their sniveling child, and Elaine Olesker as a battle-ax mother." However, the real surprise and delight of the evening was the second one-acter, "Shadow Play," says Thompson. It was: "a seldom-revived serving of marital caviar and typical, lighter Coward, requiring the most gossamer expertise to float . . . Somehow, rather miraculously, the play rises like an easy, attractive bubble, and after all these years, with no strain or la-de-da handling of the sophisticated dialogue. The natural grace and charm of the two leads, Kathryn Wright and Stephen Leon, sets the tone."

"Enter the Dragon" is "the most savagely murderous and numbing hand-hacker (not a gun in it) you will ever see anywhere," says Howard Thompson. Praising Hollywood's imitation of those popular "bone-crunchers" from China—"adventures pegged on karate, hapkido, kung fu and judo," Thompson writes: "The picture is expertly made and well meshed; it moves like lightning and brims with color . . . The story is a bit reminiscent of James Bond's 'Dr. No', with a renegade fiend . . . running an island fortress and a spectacular school in 'martial arts'. Just as obviously, the three tough agents invading the place are white (John Saxon), black (Jim Kelly) and yellow (Bruce Lee). The crisp dialogue of Michael Allin's script and the pounding pulse of Robert Clouse's direction spur the action forward without an ounce of fat."

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	61	AbbtLb	1.20	21	81	67¼	65¼	65⅝	— 1⅛
49⅛	40½	ACF	Ind2.40	11	16	46½	46	46	— ½
17⅛	12½	AcmeCly	.88	7	3	13	12¾	12¾	
26	16½	AcmeMkt	1	9	16	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	12	AdmE	1.15e		29	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8½	3¾	Ad Mills	.20	8	2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
24	11¾	Addrsso	.60	6	156	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
18	7⅛	Admiral		5	45	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
13¾	10½	Advinv	.02e		40	11½	10⅞	11	— ½
72¾	57½	AetnLF	1.76a	10	156	72	71⅛	71⅛	— 1½
69⅝	47⅞	AetnaLf	pf 2		2	56½	56¼	56¼	— ½
14⅜	9⅛	Aguirre	Co	18	7	9	9	9	+ ⅛
31¼	11½	Ahman	.18e	5	10	12	12	12	
9	3⅝	Aileen	Inc	13	27	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
45⅜	37	AirProd	.20	24	50	42¼	41¼	41⅝	— ⅜
18½	10⅝	Airco	.80	8	37	11	11	11	— ⅛
3⅜	2	AJ Industrs		6	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
31¼	22⅝	Akzona	1.10	9	1	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
17½	15	Ala Gas	1.16	6	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs		19	91	26⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
29¼	8¾	AlbertoC	.35	7	18	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
34	22⅞	AlcanAlu	1	16	204	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	AlcoStd	.55	5	21	8⅝	8	8	
42⅞	29¼	AlconLb	.16	42	87	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
9½	3½	Alexdrs	.10e	40	25	6¼	6	6	
31⅞	23½	AllanM	2.96a	9	91	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
15⅛	6¾	AllALfe	.24	8	91	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	AllegCp	.28e	9	17	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
29⅛	19¾	AlleLud	1.20	6	18	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅜
44⅛	35½	AlleLud	pf 3		2	36⅛	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
24½	18	AlliPw	1.44	7	38	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	9¾	AllenGp	.65f	9	78	11½	10½	11½	
34⅞	28½	AlldCh	1.32	11	146	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	37½	AlldMnt	.48	20	30	30⅞	30	30⅛	— ⅛
22	14⅜	AlldPd	.66	5	3	15½	15½	15½	
39⅜	22½	AlldStr	1.40	6	18	24½	23¾	24	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Alld Suprmkt		9	26	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	8	AllsCh	.21e	10	386	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
17½	11½	AlphaPl	.60	6	3	14½	14	14	— ⅛
49¾	47⅜	Alcoa	1.94	13	304	49	47½	47½	— 1
28⅜	22½	AmalSg	1.60	7	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	AMBAC	.50	6	22	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Amcord	.15e	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46	36½	Amrc	pf2.60		7	35⅝	35	35	— 1⅛
50⅛	29½	A Hess	.30b	16	232	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
71⅞	67¼	AmH	pf3.50		91	69⅞	69	69½	— ⅜
40	15½	AmFlt	.42	19	22	20⅛	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
35⅝	5⅜	Am Airlin			359	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
11⅛	6⅛	A Baker	.20		23	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
45⅞	35	ABrnds	2.36	7	87	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
31⅞	21	AmBdcst	.54	11	68	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
47⅛	9⅜	AmBldMa	.12	9	5	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Am Can	2.20	8	139	28⅛	27½	27½	— ⅜
26	22⅜	A Can	pf1.25		6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅝	15⅛	ACenIM	2.32	7	20	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
24⅛	19¼	A Chain	1.20	6	12	22⅜	22½	22½	
33⅛	20¾	ACyan	1.25	9	258	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
61⅞	38⅜	AmDistTl	.43	21	38	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	24½	A ElPw	1.90	8	418	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
68	41⅛	AmExp	Ind		68	11-16	11-16	11-16	
23⅛	15⅜	AmFin	1.10	9	27	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅛
20½	17½	AmF	pf1.50		2400	17½	17	17	— ⅛
28⅛	24½	AGoBd	1.97e		56	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	17	AGnCv	1.39e		31	17½	17¼	17¼	
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins	.60	6	55	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
26⅜	17⅛	A Gin	pf1.80		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅞	A Hdlg	.60b	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46¾	40	A Home	.64	35	483	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛
2½	180	A Home	pf 2		183	183	183	183	— 1
52⅜	35½	AmHosp	.28	41	203	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅜
12½	8¾	AmInves	.50	7	49	9	8¾	9	
27⅝	6¾	A Medlcl	.12	7	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅜	4	A Medlcorp		4	348	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
36½	25	A MktNet	1.50	10	86	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
97	86	A Clx	pf5.25		3	90	89½	89½	— ⅛
9⅝	6¾	Am Motors		4	221	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
47	38¼	ANatGs	2.40	7	165	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¾	AmSeaL	.35p	48	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
28⅜	14¾	AmShip	.68	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
20⅛	17¼	ASmltR	1.20	7	83	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	13½	AmStand	.52	8	109	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
60⅜	47⅛	AT&T	pf4.75		14	7	55½	55	— ⅛
13⅞	10	AmSterll	.28	14	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
58⅜	43⅛	AT&T	wi		837	5	47¼	47¼	
55	47⅛	AmT&T	2.80	10	1128	47⅝	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
60⅞	54⅜	AmT&T	pf 4		105	55½	55	55⅛	
52⅜	45½	ATT	pfA3.64		27	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
13½	10⅜	AWatWk	.64	6	58	10⅞	10	10	
9½	3½	AmesD	.10h	4	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
18⅜	11¼	Ametek	.72	8	15	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	AMFIn	1.08	8	29	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
21¾	16¾	Amfac	.64	16	36	16¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
50	38	AMP	.07h	41	245	44⅛	44	44	
9	6⅜	AmpPgh	.36	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Ampex	Corp	68	51	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	4½	Amrep	Corp	5	63	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
30	22⅛	Amstar	1.70	7	3	24	24	24	
44¾	33¾	Amsted	2.60	7	6	40⅛	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅜	Anacon	.50	8	122	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	18	Anchrh	1.08	6	19	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅜	Andrlay	.60	5	13	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	7½	Angelica	.10	11	41	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
18	12	Apache	.36b	6	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
22¼	12⅛	ApcoO	.89f	6	3	13	13	13	
8⅜	7½	ApecoCp	.16	14	80	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
7½	7½	APL	Corp	5	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	
107½	93	AppPw	pf8.12		220	98½	98½	98½	
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag	11	14	5⅛	5	5	
155¼	118	ARA	Sv 1.32	15	16	125	124	124½	— ⅛
14½	9⅛	Arcata	.14	15	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
36⅜	21¼	ArchDan	.50	15	45	35	32⅝	35	+ 1
6⅛	3⅜	Arctic	Enir	26	34	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10	Aristar	.72	6	18	10	10	10	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	ArizPS	1.16	7	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	10	ArBest	.40	7	27	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Arlen	RltyD	8	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	5	Armada	Cp		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅛	19⅜	Armcos	1.20	6	74	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
31⅜	23⅛	Arm	pf 2.10			28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	41⅜	Armf	pf4.75		220	54½	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Armstrk	.84	12	157	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	25⅛	Arm	Rv 1.60	5	5	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅞	Arvlnind	.52	12	47	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
55⅞	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .59		212	45½	44⅞	45	— 1
		ASA	Lt fn.50		3	42	42	42	
30⅛	23¾	AshOil	1.30	7	44	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
54⅛	36	AsdDrG	1.40	9	83	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	
30¾	25	AsdSp	1.28b	7	2	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Asd	Transp		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	9½	Athlone	.32b	4	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	A Baker	.20		23	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
45⅞	35	ABrnds	2.36	7	87	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
31⅞	21	AmBdcst	.54	11	68	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
47⅛	9⅜	AmBldMa	.12	9	5	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Am Can	2.20	8	139	28⅛	27½	27½	— ⅜
26	22⅜	A Can	pf1.25		6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅝	15⅛	ACenIM	2.32	7	20	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
24⅛	19¼	A Chain	1.20	6	12	22⅜	22½	22½	
33⅛	20¾	ACyan	1.25	9	258	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
61⅞	38⅜	AmDistTl	.43	21	38	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	24½	A ElPw	1.90	8	418	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
68	41⅛	AmExp	Ind		68	11-16	11-16	11-16	
23⅛	15⅜	AmFin	1.10	9	27	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅛
20½	17½	AmF	pf1.50		2400	17½	17	17	— ⅛
28⅛	24½	AGoBd	1.97e		56	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	17	AGnCv	1.39e		31	17½	17¼	17¼	
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins	.60	6	55	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
26⅜	17⅛	A Gin	pf1.80		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅞	A Hdlg	.60b	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46¾	40	A Home	.64	35	483	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛
2½	180	A Home	pf 2		183	183	183	183	— 1
52⅜	35½	AmHosp	.28	41	203	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅜
12½	8¾	AmInves	.50	7	49	9	8¾	9	
27⅝	6¾	A Medlcl	.12	7	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅜	4	A Medlcorp		4	348	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
36½	25	A MktNet	1.50	10	86	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
97	86	A Clx	pf5.25		3	90	89½	89½	— ⅛
9⅛	6¾	Am Motors		4	221	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
47	38¼	ANatGs	2.40	7	165	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¾	AmSeaL	.35p	48	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
28⅜	14¾	AmShip	.68	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
20⅛	17¼	ASmltR	1.20	7	83	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	13½	AmStand	.52	8	109	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
60⅜	47⅛	AT&T	pf4.75		14	7	55½	55	— ⅛
13⅞	10	AmSterll	.28	14	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
58⅜	43⅛	AT&T	wi		837	5	47¼	47¼	
55	47⅛	AmT&T	2.80	10	1128	47⅝	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
60⅞	54⅜	AmT&T	pf 4		105	55½	55	55⅛	
52⅜	45½	ATT	pfA3.64		27	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
13½	10⅜	AWatWk	.64	6	58	10⅞	10	10	
9½	3½	AmesD	.10h	4	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
18⅜	11¼	Ametek	.72	8	15	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	AMFIn	1.08	8	29	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
21¾	16¾	Amfac	.64	16	36	16¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
50	38	AMP	.07h	41	245	44⅛	44	44	
9	6⅜	AmpPgh	.36	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Ampex	Corp	68	51	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	4½	Amrep	Corp	5	63	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
30	22⅛	Amstar	1.70	7	3	24	24	24	
44¾	33¾	Amsted	2.60	7	6	40⅛	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅜	Anacon	.50	8	122	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	18	Anchrh	1.08	6	19	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅜	Andrlay	.60	5	13	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	7½	Angelica	.10	11	41	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
18	12	Apache	.36b	6	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
22¼	12⅛	ApcoO	.89f	6	3	13	13	13	
8⅜	7½	ApecoCp	.16	14	80	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
7½	7½	APL	Corp	5	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	
107½	93	AppPw	pf8.12		220	98½	98½	98½	
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag	11	14	5⅛	5	5	
155¼	118	ARA	Sv 1.32	15	16	125	124	124½	— ⅛
14½	9⅛	Arcata	.14	15	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
36⅜	21¼	ArchDan	.50	15	45	35	32⅝	35	+ 1
6⅛	3⅜	Arctic	Enir	26	34	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10	Aristar	.72	6	18	10	10	10	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	ArizPS	1.16	7	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	10	ArBest	.40	7	27	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Arlen	RltyD	8	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	5	Armada	Cp		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅛	19⅜	Armcos	1.20	6	74	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
31⅜	23⅛	Arm	pf 2.10			28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	41⅜	Armf	pf4.75		220	54½	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Armstrk	.84	12	157	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	25⅛	Arm	Rv 1.60	5	5	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅞	Arvlnind	.52	12	47	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
55⅞	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .59		212	45½	44⅞	45	— 1
		ASA	Lt fn.50		3	42	42	42	
30⅛	23¾	AshOil	1.30	7	44	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
54⅛	36	AsdDrG	1.40	9	83	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	
30¾	25	AsdSp	1.28b	7	2	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Asd	Transp		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	9½	Athlone	.32b	4	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23	14¾	AtlCtyEl	1.47	8	16	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Atl Richfl	2	20	175	63⅝	62¾	62¾	— 1
154	113¼	AtlRch	pf 2		2	140	140	140	+ ⅛
62⅜	50⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80		484	54½	54	54	
2⅜	1⅞	ATO	Inc		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10½	6	ATO	Inc .16	6	39	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4¼	3⅞	Autom	Data	23	140	56	54⅝	55	— 1⅛
8	4	Autom	Ind	7	28	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
16	8	Avco	Corp	3	39	8⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Avco	Cp wt		17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅜	24½	Avco	pf3.50		11	33½	32½	33	— ⅛
40⅛	15⅜	Averypfd	.25	38	16	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	15⅞	Avisinc	.40	12	17	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Avnetinc	.30	5	53	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
148	109¾	AvonPd	1.40	49	225	112¼	111½	111½	— ⅜
29	12½	AztecO	1.32f	45	19	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜

B

31	21⅛	BabckW	.80	11	106	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Bache	.15e	14	26	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
39	17	Baker In	.16	23	85	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
24½	22¾	BakerOil	.37	26	48	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
17¼	11	BaldDH	.32	6	15	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	24½	BalGE	19.6	8	56	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
67	57	Balt	pf84.50		250	58	57¼	57½	— ⅜
26⅝	22¼	BanCal	1.34	9	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
36⅛	23½	Bandag	Inc	42	94	32⅜	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	5¾	Bangr	Pump	4	26	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
42	23⅞	Bnk of NY	2	7	13	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
37	25	Bk of Va	.88	10	13	25⅞	24⅝	25	
68	49½	BankT	3	8	32	54¼	53⅝	53½	— ½
40⅜	26⅜	BarOil	1.44f		10	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
39½	28¼	BardCR	.14	35	74	26⅝	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	22⅝	BarpM	2.56e	9	32	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
8⅛	6	BasicIn	.48	7	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
32	23½	Basic	pf2.50		2200	26¼	26	26	— 1
36⅜	18½	Bathinf	.20	5	9	19½	19	19	— ½
36⅜	17⅛	Bausch	.42	22	466	34½	32½	33⅝	+ ⅛
61⅜	41¼	BaxtLab	.15	56	138	49½	49¼	49¼	
27	22½	Bearings	6.60	12	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
30½	19⅝	BeatFd	.62	13	177	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
47¾	21¾	Beckm	.50	16	17	27	25¾	27	
44½	32⅜	BectDic	.35	25	46	35⅞	35¼	35½	— ½
25⅜	12⅛	BeechAs	.70b	7	9	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
17¼	9	BeechPt	.25r	7	24	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
15¾	7¾	Bellinc	.30b	12	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
56⅜	27⅞	Bell Hsw	.84	8	128	28⅞	28	28	— 1
28	16½	BemisCo	.80	6	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
51¼	31¼	Bendix	1.60	7	41	32½	32	32	— ⅛
76½	49	Bendix	pf 3		5	49	48½	48½	— ½
53	22½	BentlCp	1.15	7	86	29⅜	28¼	28½	— 1½
112½	62	Benef	pf4.30		1	65	65	65	— 1
5¼	2½	Benguet		14	222	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛
		Benguet	fn		31	4¾	4½	4⅝	
22⅝	9	Berkey	Pho	7	61	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
31	25	BethSt	1.40a	6	195	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
54	32½	BigThrt	.52b	14	2	38½	38¼	38½	
125	96¼	BlackDJ	1.08	47	62	116	113½	115½	+ 1⅜
13	6¾	BlairJHn	.48	5	18	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BlissLaiu	1b	6	20	15½	15	15	— ⅛
17	5¼	BlockH&R	.32	10	134	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
38	13½	BlueBell	.65a	5	105	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
9⅝	3¾	Bobbie	Brks	5	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅝	16⅜	Boeing	.40	9	124	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Boise	Cas	5	419	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Bond	Ind		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
29	18	BkMntN	1.36	7	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
31¾	20½	Borden	1.28	8	152	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
25⅜	23½	BrgWatr	1.35	6	51	23½	23	23	— ⅛
6	3	Bormains		19	4	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
39⅛	29⅞	BosEd	2.44	10	16	32	30⅞	30½	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Bourns	Inc	9	16	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8¼	BranAfr	.50f	9	161	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
63⅝	50⅛	Briggs	1.20a	15	35	57	56¼	56½	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅞	BristMy	1.12	19	175	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
46⅜	38½	BrisMy	pf 2		13	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
16⅛	13	BritPet	.37e	20	172	13½	13¼	13¼	
43⅛	26¾	BdwyHal	.80	15	22	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅝	Bdwy	1.75	4	36	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	BrkyUC	1.72	9	58	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Brown	Co	6	18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅜	22¾	BrwnG	1.50	7	17	23⅝	22½	22½	— 1⅛
15	8½	BrwnShp	.

Lending Rate of 11% Set by 3 British Banks

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—Three British banks today raised their base lending rate to a record 11 percent from 10 percent, effective tomorrow.

The move was initiated by Lloyds Bank Ltd., one of the nation's top four clearing banks, and followed by National & Grindlays Bank Ltd. and Hambros Bank, Ltd.

At the other major clearing banks, a spokesman for National Westminster Bank said it is maintaining its 10 percent base rate for the present but is studying the increase. Spokesmen for Midland Bank and Barclays Bank had no immediate comment.

Tight Money Market

The increase in the base lending rate, which banks use for calculating interest on loans, follows several weeks of tight money-market conditions.

Rates for certificates of deposits (CDs), which represent the cost to banks for obtaining funds for loans, are still above their lending rates, indicating that it is possible for corporations to borrow funds from banks and relend them to other banks at a profit.

Today's increase in the base lending rate had thus been expected for some time, but banks generally have been reluctant to raise their charges on loans because of recent criticism of the very large increase in their half-year profits.

These increases have occurred at a time when the government is trying to reduce inflation by a policy of restraint in wage and price rises.

Tightness in the money market was especially evident yesterday, when at the end of the day overnight sterling lending rates were bid up to 150 percent.

Upward pressure on lending rates increased today when short-dated CDs rose more than 1 point. Some maturities on CDs are now above 15 percent.

The increase in interest rates appears to be the deliberate policy of the Bank of England, which wants to slow the recent large and inflationary expansion in the money supply.

High interest rates also help to keep sterling from declining to a point where a rise in the cost of imports adds to inflation.

Nevertheless, the Bank of England's recourse to a tight money policy appears to be also raising some problems. When Lloyds Bank announced an increase in its base rate, it also announced an increase in its seven-day notice deposit rate to a record 9.5 percent.

This level puts Lloyds in competition with building societies, which account for most of Britain's mortgage lending. They currently pay the equivalent of 9.6 percent to obtain funds and lend at 10 percent. Thus, with a spread so narrow, building societies are already under pressure to raise mortgage rates.

However, if mortgage rates are raised, the government's efforts to restrain wage increases could be undermined and a new wage-price spiral set off, some analysts argue.

In addition, high interest rates could soon start to slow Britain's economy, which would add to the unpopularity of the government's policy of wage-price restraints.

U.S. Rise Spreads

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (IHT).—The move to a 9 1/2 percent prime rate initiated by several large banks yesterday was followed by numerous other banks today, making it the 14th general quarter-point increase this year.

Banks applying the increase included Bank of America, the largest U.S. commercial bank; Chase Manhattan; Morgan Guaranty Trust; Marine Midland; Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and Bankers Trust.

Japan Plans To Redeploy Steel Supplies

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—Yasuhiro Nakasone, Minister of International Trade and Industry, told a regular cabinet meeting today that he will soon ask Japanese steel manufacturers to divert rolled steel from major domestic industrial customers to small users.

The move is aimed at halting sharp price increases on the open market as a result of an acute shortage of rolled steel.

If the proposal is implemented as put forth by the minister, major steelmakers would make available to seven regional distribution points 160,000 metric tons of rolled steel by the end of September and 150,000 tons during both October and November. These goods would normally have gone primarily to automobile, shipbuilding and electric appliance companies.

Although Mr. Nakasone did not propose any mandatory curbs on exports, the availability of steel for foreign buyers is expected to be even more limited than at present if the minister's proposal is carried out.

Production Cuts Seen

Leading electrical companies said their representatives were summoned to the ministry yesterday for an explanation of the proposed move. They said production cutbacks in electrical goods seem inevitable if the plan is carried out.

Hitachi Ltd. said its top executives were meeting today to study the situation.

Automobile companies also reported low inventories of steel and forecast possible reductions in output if the proposal is carried out.

Torasaburo Shintani, Minister of Transport, warned that a cutback in supplies of steel for shipbuilders would almost certainly delay the delivery dates of ships being built for export. This could result in possible breach-of-contract suits, he commented.

The shortage of rolled steel, which basically stems from booming domestic and worldwide demand, was recently aggravated by a shortage of water in several areas of Japan. This forced Nippon Kokan to almost completely halt one of the nation's largest rolling mills.

Open market commodity quotations show that the price of six-millimeter steel plates rose 19 percent from Aug. 10 to Aug. 17, and the price of 1.6 millimeter sheets advanced 17.6 percent over the same period.

Dollar Rebounds In Europe While Gold Price Sinks

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold, which had been rising in recent days, tumbled in European bullion markets early today as the dollar returned to favor and posted gains on most foreign exchange markets.

The price of gold slumped $6.50 at the morning fixing here to $103 an ounce, reflecting in some measure the better trend for the dollar. The morning drop appeared to be overdone and some price recovery developed. The afternoon fixing quote recovered $2.70 to $105.70, for a net loss on the day of $3.80.

In Zurich, early selling forced the price down to a dealing range of $102.50-$104.50 from $108-$110 late yesterday. But an afternoon rally left the price at $104.50-$106 an ounce.

The dollar gained, though money specialists could give no particular reason for the strength. Some short-covering operations appeared to help the dollar.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened around 2.4150 deutsche marks, then climbed to 2.440, well above yesterday's close of 2.4185, and finished at 2.4625.

The dollar strengthened in late trading against the pound to $2.4685 from $2.4815 yesterday.

The dollar also advanced against the Swiss and French francs.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Aug. 21, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterr. ($ per £)..	2.4755	2.4745	— 5.28
Belg. fr. (A)....	37.725	37.875	
Belg. fr. (B)....	37.225	37.365	+18.03
Deutsche mark..	2.4455	2.4287	+20.83
Dane krone.....	5.725	5.745	+21.59
Escudo.....	23.13	23.45	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.3125	4.325	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.285	4.2738	+13.70
Guilder.....	2.6815	2.6815	+20.61
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.28	
Lira (A).....	597.0	598.0	
Lira (B).....	569.0	570.38	+ 1.82
Peseta	56.706	56.9	
Schilling.....	17.98	17.9	+26.96
Sw. krona.....	4.175	4.165	+14.60
Swiss franc....	3.03	2.9825	+26.11
Yen.....	265.53	265.44	+16.05

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Canadians Buy Out German Investor

Canadian Pacific Investments, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Ltd., is negotiating the purchase of a block of shares of Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd. held by Mannesmann of West Germany. The block of shares amounts to 25 percent of Algoma's outstanding shares. Algoma, based in Ontario, is Canada's third largest steelmaker. In 1972, the company had net income from operations of $17.8 million, or $1.54 a share, on revenue of $310.4 million.

VW Forms Trading Company

Volkswagenwerk has formed Volume Export & Trading Corp., based in New Jersey, where VW of America is located, to direct and intensify worldwide sales and distribution of VW parts and accessories. The unit initially will concentrate on coordinating the worldwide distribution of Volkswagen parts and accessories. Later, a spokesman says, it may engage in outright trading activities for the benefit of VW. This may involve sale of certain products for a country that does not have sufficient foreign exchange for the import of VW cars and parts. "For example, if a country has coconut in abundance but no foreign exchange, Volume Export & Trading will try to sell the coconut on international markets so that the country can buy VW cars and parts," the spokesman explains. The move is unconnected with the possibility of VW building a plant to produce cars in the U.S.

Oil Firms Set for Vietnam Exploration

Three international oil companies have signed agreements with the South Vietnamese government for offshore oil exploration concessions. The concessions will be granted to units of Exxon, Mobil and Sunningdale (a Canadian group). Shell, the fourth company with a winning bid at a tender last month, has not yet signed because it has not completed registering a local branch office in Vietnam. South Vietnam will earn a $16.6 million signature bonus when the four concessions have been formally granted. The concessions give exploration rights for five years to the companies, with a right to a further five years exploration if no oil is found in the first period.

Western Union to Reduce '74 Outlays

Western Union Corp.'s principal operating subsidiary, Western Union Telegraph, is being reorganized in line with slower growth now anticipated for the U.S. economy in 1974 and soaring interest rates. Western Union says this will mean that gross capital expenditures for 1974 will be substantially reduced from what had been anticipated. The new plan will result in deferral of certain programs and a reduction of management personnel. Slower anticipated growth in private wire services and other specialized business communications was the reason cited for the cutbacks. The reduction does not affect the company's plans to launch a domestic communications satellite in April 1974. Abut $50 million is budgeted for the launch of two satellites and the completion of five ground stations.

General Telephone's New Battery

General Telephone & Electronics has developed an experimental battery which produces eight times more electrical energy than a conventional flashlight dry cell and lasts more than twice as long. The company says the new battery uses an inorganic liquid as the current-conducting substance which makes possible a more dense storage of energy. This is then combined with electrodes composed of carbon and lithium metal to produce electricity. The battery produced 250 watt-hours per pound of battery, compared with the conventional dry cells energy output of 30 watt-hours per pound, the company reports.

Official Cites Harm to Farmers

More U.S. Grain Export Curbs Ruled Out

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21 (AP).—A top farm official in the Nixon administration said today that further controls on U.S. exports of soybeans and other crops are not likely.

He said that if such controls are ordered, the United States would "pay a high price" through loss of foreign markets.

The administration imposed export controls on 1972-crop soybeans and other high-protein feed sources earlier this year in an effort to curb rising costs to U.S. livestock producers.

In remarks prepared for a meeting of the American Soybean Association, Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carroll G. Brunthaver said agriculture is "riding the crest of the wave" at the present time.

"I assure you that we are doing everything we possibly can to safeguard your markets during this high-water period," he said. "First and foremost, we are not going to impose export controls short of some unforeseen disaster to this year's growing crops."

Mr. Brunthaver said the export curbs of last year's crop supply of soybeans—which provides meal and oil until the 1973 crop is ready this fall—already have hurt U.S. interests.

"Japan and Western Europe have told us they had understood that they would be free to bid on an equal basis with us and the rest of the world in periods of tight supplies," Mr. Brunthaver said.

"They have been shocked by the export controls on soybeans, and terribly fearful that the controls will be extended in the future," he said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, textile manufacturers today asked the government to impose export controls on raw cotton for the first time in history.

In a letter to Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, the president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Donald Comer jr., said such a move is necessary because prices for raw cotton have become "the subject of wild speculation in the commodity market", and have reached their highest level since the Civil War.

The price of a contract for December delivery of cotton has increased from 28.55 cents a pound in October 1972, to 71.75 cents last Friday, a 151.3 percent increase.

According to an Agriculture Department report today, China has bought at least 755,000 bales of U.S. cotton for delivery through next summer, far more than U.S. officials would confirm a few weeks ago.

As of July 27, according to the report, total cotton exports to all destinations in the 1973-74 season will be nearly 5.5 million bales, approximately equal to the amount exported during the year ended July 31.

In related news, the Commerce Department reported that U.S. textile imports declined 7 percent to about 2.91 billion square yards in the first half. Imports from Japan and other major Far East suppliers dropped about 20 percent in the same period, the department said.

Brazil Introduces Fiscal Reforms to Aid Stock Market

BRASILIA, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—President Emilio G. Medici has signed a wide-ranging decree aimed at bolstering Brazil's slumping stock market.

Highlights of the decree are:

- Corporations will not have to pay federal income tax on any amount over 25 percent of gross earnings distributed as dividends. Shareholders will not be taxed on dividend income reinvested as new shares. The federal withholding tax on dividends will be reduced to 10 percent from 15 percent.
- Investors may deduct from their gross income, as stated for federal income tax purposes, 30 percent of money invested in mutual funds and held for at least three years. The old rate was 15 percent.
- Investors may also deduct from their gross income 20 percent of money invested in corporate debentures. For convertible debentures, the deduction rate will be 25 percent, moving to 30 percent after conversion.

Finance Minister Antonio Delfim Netto told the president the new decree would help create a debenture market in Brazil and would encourage greater legitimate distribution of dividends.

Company Reports

Consolidated Foods

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	551.9	476.3
Profits (millions)..	*22.37	20.65
Per Share	0.80	0.74
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,043.0	1,782.5
Profits (millions)..	*76.21	69.12
Per Share	2.68	2.44

*Excludes extraordinary charges equal to 15 cents a share, against 13 cents.

Deere

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	536.9	383.5
Profits (millions)..	50.75	26.15
Per Share	1.73	0.89
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	1,445.1	1,075.2
Profits (millions)..	122.83	76.92
Per Share	4.20	2.61

Firestone Tire & Rubber

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	755.6	668.8
Profits (millions)..	43.90	34.86
Per Share	0.77	0.61
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,224.6	1,916.2
Profits (millions)..	113.44	91.09
Per Share	1.99	1.58

Hormel (Geo. A.)

Third Quarter.	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	215.7	182.7
Profits (millions)..	1.35	1.79
Per Share	0.23	0.37
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	590.2	527.4
Profits (millions)..	3.36	4.87
Per Share	0.70	1.02

Kresge (S.S.)

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	1,105.6	906.2
Profits (millions)..	32.06	24.22
Per Share	0.27	0.21
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	2,020.5	1,635.6
Profits (millions)..	54.61	41.73
Per Share	0.46	0.37

Penney (J.C.)

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	1,385.2	1,227.1*
Profits (millions)..	35.4	29.9
Per Share	0.60	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	2,684.9	2,333.3*
Profits (millions)..	60.6	50.5
Per Share	1.04	0.88

*Restated.

Sears Roebuck

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	3,037.1	2,623.3
Profits (millions)..	158.57	135.50
Per Share	1.01	0.87
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	5,697.6	4,951.3
Profits (millions)..	275.87	230.76
Per Share	1.76	1.48

Carrier

Nine months	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions).	668.3	563.3
Profits (millions)..	30.38	25.33
Per Share	1.22	1.02

*Figures restated.



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Living Costs Ahead 0.2% in Month in U.S.

July Gain Is Smallest Since Last December

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—The government reported today that consumer prices increased 0.2 percent in July, the lowest monthly increase in eight months.

President Nixon's 60-day price freeze, announced on June 13, apparently was responsible for the small increase. In the previous month, the price index rose 0.7 percent.

The Labor Department said there were increases during July in prices of food, rent and household services, while prices of clothing declined.

The price of food was 0.5 percent above June, well below the average monthly increase of 1.6 percent during the previous six months. When not adjusted for seasonal variations, the rise in food prices was 0.8 percent.

Non-food commodities increased 0.1 percent after seasonal adjustment in July, compared with an average monthly increase of 0.4 percent from December through June.

But the index for food purchased in grocery stores rose 0.7 percent, which the department said is more than usual for July. The department said some of the increases may have taken place before the freeze went into effect, but were not measured until the July survey.

The increase in consumer prices for the six-month period ending in July was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 7.4 percent, with the price rise slower in the last three months of the period than in the first three months.

The department also reported today that real weekly earnings increased 0.8 percent from June to July and real spendable earnings increased 0.7 percent.

However, for the year, real spendable earnings—eliminating the effects of inflation—declined 0.2 percent, largely because of increased social security taxes, although real weekly earnings rose, the department said.

It added that before adjustment for inflation and seasonal changes, average weekly earnings were $146.65 in July compared with $136.86 a year earlier.

Wall St. Prices Slump To New Low for Year

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Selling pressure intensified in the stock market today and prices again tumbled to new lows for the year on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 9.56 points and closed at 857.84—its lowest closing level since Dec. 14, 1971. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite index also finished at a new low for 1973, off 0.72 at 100.89.

Volume climbed to 11.48 million shares, up sharply from yesterday's sluggish 8.97 million but still sub-par. A major portion of the increase came in the final hour of trading, when traders realized no rally was materializing.

Wall Street's technicians had been hoping the market would rebound from the 860 level in the Dow, as it had previously this year. The market's failure to do so raised the possibility that chart watchers would sell into the decline, thereby accelerating the slide.

Portfolio managers with a more fundamental bias also had plenty to consider. A quarter-point increase in the prime interest rate of banks, initiated yesterday, spread nationwide today.

Oils led the decline, as actively-traded Texaco slipped 7/8 to 28-5/8, Exxon 3 1/8 to 68, Superior Oil 2 7/8 to 217 1/8, Standard Oil of California 2 3/4 to 61-3/4 and Standard Oil of Indiana 1 7/8 to 76 7/8.

Hewlett-Packard was 5 1/2 lower at 74 1/2. The company reported earnings for the third quarter ended July 31 of 39 cents a share, compared with 35 cents for the same period last year.

Golds gave ground as the price of bullion declined in London. Campbell Red Lake surrendered 1/2 to 57, Dome Mines 1 to 37-3/8, Homestake Mining 1 3/8 to 42 3/8 and ASA 1 to 45.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed broadly lower in quiet trading. The Amex index slipped 0.08 to 22.60.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average dropped 0.74 to 96.59.

Goods Orders Drop in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—New orders for durable goods declined 0.7 percent in July, largely due to decreases in bookings for transportation equipment and primary metals, the Commerce Department reported today.

A preliminary report showed July orders for durables at a seasonally-adjusted $42.71 billion compared with an upward revised $43.02 billion in June, when they rose 1.3 percent.

The June figure previously had been given as $42.5 billion but was revised to reflect additional data.

The Commerce Department said orders for transportation equipment dropped $580 million last month to an adjusted $10.75 billion. Orders for primary metals were down $270 million to $6.74 billion.

New orders for the capital goods industries, considered a clue to future capital spending plans, were down $1.1 billion to $12.49 billion, entirely due to a decline in defense orders.

The backlog of durable orders increased 1.3 percent to an adjusted $98.95 billion at the end of July from an upward revised $97.65 billion at the end of June, which was 4 percent above the total at the end of May.

Mutual Funds Reverse Trend

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Mutual fund sales in July exceeded redemptions for the first time since January, 1972, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

Sales of mutual funds totaled $263.7 million and redemptions were $356.6 million. By comparison net redemptions in June were $45.4 million and $26.7 million in July of last year.

The ICI also reported that mutual fund holdings of cash and cash equivalents rose by $400 million in July to $4.6 billion. The ratio of cash to assets rose to 9 percent, the highest since November 1970 and up from 8.7 percent in June.

(This announcement appears as a matter of record only)

GTE INTERNATIONAL Incorporated

US $16.5 million

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY

Guaranteed by the National Investment and Development Corporation

(Subsidiary of the Philippine National Bank)

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The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Limited
Orion Bank Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Limited

These 10-year credit facilities have been arranged by the

Orion Banking Group

ORION

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35⅝	19	ParHan 1.04	8	4	23½	23	23	— ½
23¼	15⅝	ParPcn .20a	10	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Pasco Inc	35	13	11⅛	11	11⅛	
18⅝	11	Paylmr .27	8	3	11¾	11½	11¾	
45⅞	19	PeabGn .04e	23	42	27	26¾	27	+ ½
7¼	1½	Penn Cent		55	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	PennDx .20b	6	10	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
8⅛	2⅞	Penn Fruit		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
101	72½	Penney 1.12	25	99	75	74⅛	74¼	— ½
25	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	25	20⅜	20½	20⅜	
113	101	PaPL pr8.70		z50	104	104	104	+ 1½
100½	98½	PaPL pr8.40		z100	101½	101½	101½	+ 1½
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z10	55½	55½	55½	— ½
27	18¾	Pennwlt 1.20	10	59	20⅞	20	20	— ¾
27	20	Pennwl pf1.60		11	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
32	18¼	Pennzoil .80	9	370	19⅞	18½	18½	— ⅝
45¾	26½	Pennz pf1.33		19	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— 1
10⅞	6	PeopDrg .20	11	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
38⅝	28	PeopGs 2.24	6	57	28¾	28⅛	28½	
89¾	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	25	67	80	79⅝	79⅝	— ½
42½	29	PerkElm .22	39	90	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
38⅞	22⅝	Pet Inc 1.35	8	10	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ¼
31	14½	PeterPl 1.20	11	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
79	45¾	PetrieS .40a	28	5	67¾	67	67¼	+ ¾
33	11⅞	Petrolaf .36	11	27	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—
25⅝	20	Petrlm 2.10c		7	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ½
55⅞	38½	Pfizer .64a	27	362	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
48	38¾	PhelpD 2.20	10	41	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ¼
23½	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	10	183	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
105½	98	PhilE pf7.85		z130	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ¾
63½	54½	PhilE pf4.40		z70	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¾
60½	55	PhilE pf4.30		z30	55	55	55	
53¼	48	PhilE pf3.80		z200	47½	47½	47½	— ½
22⅛	17¼	PhilSub 1.20	7	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
135¾	104¼	PhilMor 1.30	23	156	119½	116½	117½	— ⅞
11¼	5½	Philip In .20	5	22	6⅞	6½	6½	
18⅞	11¼	Phil Ind pf 1		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
56¾	40½	PhilPet 1.20	24	275	54⅛	52⅞	53¾	— ⅛
27⅝	9½	PhilVH .40a	4	7	10⅛	10	10	
31⅛	27¼	Pickwik Inl	16	17	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
17⅞	16½	PiedNG 1.28	6	5	16½	16	16	— ½
24	5⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
55	38¾	Pillsbry 1.52	10	18	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
25	14½	PionNGs .84	11	19	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
27⅞	11⅛	PitneyB .68	11	57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17⅞	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	12	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	21½	Pittston .60b	16	61	21¾	21	21	— ½
36	14¼	Pizza Hut	16	15	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
7¼	2	Plan Resrch	12	54	3	2¾	3	— ⅛
19¼	6½	Playboy .12	5	37	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
25¼	20¾	Pwessy 1.07e	13	8	23⅛	23	23¼	+ ¼
		Pies fn1.02e		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
142½	103¼	Polaroid .32	86	271	123¾	121⅛	122	— ¾
85	22	Ponderosa S	26	277	45⅞	43¼	44⅞	— ⅛
26¼	15⅞	PopeTa .40b	4	44	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	Portecin .80	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22½	18½	PortGE 1.48	8	19	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
27½	19½	Potlatch 1	7	32	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
16¾	13	PotmEl 1.08	9	117	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
60	52½	PotEl pf4.50		z150	54	53½	53½	+ 1
54½	46	PotEl pf4.04		z150	47¼	47½	47¼	— ¼
41	33½	PotEl pf2.44		3	34	34	34	+ ¼
47	29¼	PPGInd 1.70	7	51	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
14⅞	7¼	Premier .30	8	10	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
18¼	11	Premr pf.90		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
120	93	Proct G 1.80	26	203	98⅝	96¼	96⅞	— ⅞
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	11	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	PSA Inc	12	34	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
24⅞	16¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	78	17½	17	17	— ½
25¼	20⅞	PSvEG 1.72	9	212	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
99¼	95¾	PSEG pf7.70		1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
103¼	92	PSEG pf7.52		1	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
20¼	17¾	PSEG pf1.40		2	18	18	18	— ½
45	35	PSvInd 2.42	10	29	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅜
15½	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z100	14	14	14	
25⅛	20	PSvNH 1.64	9	3	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
25⅞	18¼	PSvNM 1.20	6	10	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
4¼	3	Publckr .24t		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3½	Pueblol 2.8a		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10¼	6⅞	PR Cemt 4.0	11	1	7½	7½	7½	
34½	26⅛	PugSPL 19.8	8	8	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
70¾	46⅞	Pullman 2	12	50	67⅜	66½	67⅜	+ ⅝
19¼	12	PurexCo .84	7	60	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅜	PuritFsh .28	4	18	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
60⅞	29¾	Purolatr .88	15	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .72	16	18	34	33⅞	34	— ⅛
44	18½	QuakStO 5.0	23	25	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
24	10	Questor 50.	7	7	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
45	32½	RalstonP 7.5	17	81	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	
		R						
22	6⅞	Ramad .12b	14	126	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
21	12⅛	RapdAm 5.0	3	35	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
32¼	21¼	RaybstsM 1	5	18	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	— ⅛
17	7½	Raymlnt 2.0	11	14	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
34¼	21⅝	Raythen 7.0	8	29	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
39½	22⅛	RCA 1	10	619	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ½
91	63½	RCA cv pf 4		9	63¾	63½	63½	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	vjReadg Co		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2½	1⅛	vjReadg 2pf		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅛	RdgBate .25	22	307	29½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅞
23¼	6	Redman 1.2	6	312	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	— ½
27⅞	16	Recce 7.4a	10	10	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
19½	10	Reed Tool	22	58	14⅜	14	14	
30⅞	24¾	Reeve 1.50b	6	6	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
13¾	8¼	ReichCh .40	6	34	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
10⅝	8	Rellab St .60	6	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
27½	13⅝	RelianEl .80	9	7	15¾	15¼	15⅝	
76¼	44	Relian pf 3		3	44¼	43¾	43¼	— 1¾
4⅞	1½	Republic Cp	10	37	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
28	17¼	RepFinS 8.0	4	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
19¾	13½	RepMtg 1.80	8	8	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
30¼	21⅞	RepStl 1.20	5	63	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
33⅝	22¼	RetailCred 2	8	8	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅜
54¾	32⅛	RevcoDS 2.2	22	19	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Revere Cop		21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
74	56⅜	Revlon 108.	20	48	63¾	62¼	63	— 1
6¼	3⅝	Rexham Cp	7	44	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
22⅞	17¾	Rexnrd 104.	8	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
55¾	41	Reylnd 2.68	8	296	47	46½	46⅞	
61	40½	Reyl pf 22.5		2	49⅝	49½	49½	+ 6
17¼	12	ReynMet 40.	26	131	14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
60¼	53	ReyM pf4.50		4	53½	53½	53½	
18¼	8	ReynSec 5.0	7	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	
16⅞	11⅞	Richrdsn .80	6	7	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
84¼	65	RichMll 11.6	18	26	65½	64½	64¼	— ⅛
22	16½	Richmnd 6.0	7	24	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	12½	RidderP 3.2	12	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	14	RiegelTex 1	5	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	
17¼	9¾	RioGran .60	4	23	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	RioGr pf80.		19	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
54⅞	20	RiteAid .10	26	105	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
40	17⅞	RivianF 86.	13	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	5⅞	RoanST 78.c		118	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
37⅞	18½	Robshaw 9.0	7	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
23	17½	Robrtsn 11.0	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
37¼	28⅛	RobinsA .22	31	x158	31⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20	RochGs 12.4	7	44	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
25⅜	20½	RochTel .70	13	21	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Rockwer 2.8	5	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	25¼	Rockwll 18.0	7	49	27⅞	27¼	27½	
82⅛	68¼	Rklnt pf4.75		7	71¾	71⅜	71⅜	
29¼	22½	Rklnt pf1.35		4	24¾	24¾	24¾	
116	78⅛	RohmH 11.2	19	34	90½	89	89½	— 1
23½	12½	Rohr Ind .80	9	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26½	14¼	Rollinsln 1.8	17	39	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
7⅛	5	Ronson 20.b	12	6	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
32¼	17¼	Roper Cp 1	6	20	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	27	RorerA 7.6	17	68	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
33½	18⅞	Rosario .30	19	41	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
45¼	21	RoyCCla .58	16	76	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
46½	38⅞	RoyID 2.36c	12	42	43¼	43	43	
		RoID fn23.6e		6	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	
17⅛	5⅛	Royal Ind	5	12	6¼	6½	6½	— ⅛
73⅛	8	RTE Cp 04.e	16	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
92	74½	Rubbrd 64b	34	124	86½	85½	85¾	— 1⅜
6⅞	4⅝	Pucker Co		18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18⅞	11	RussTog .70	5	282	11½	11¼	11½	
44¼	31	RydrSys .30	24	97	36½	36	36	— ⅞
		S						
7	3⅝	Safegrd Ind	7	4	4	4	4	
44⅛	27¼	Safewy 140.	8	13	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	24⅞	StJoeM 1.50	8	21	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
17	14½	StJoLtP 11.2	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	31⅛	StLSaF 25.0	6	13	32	31½	32	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StPaulS 8.1c		56	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
46½	35¾	StRegP 1.60	11	446	42	40¾	41⅝	+ ¾
10⅛	6¾	SalantCp 2.4	4	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20¾	16	SanDGs 1.30	8	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	12	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	9¾	Sangamo .60	6	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
23¾	14	SJuan 21.9t	14	4	15	15	15	
34⅝	22¾	SFe In 16.0a	6	69	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
9⅞	6¾	SFelnd pf.50		17	7	6⅞	6⅞	
64½	43½	SanFeInt 3.0	27	115	62	60	62	+ ⅜
8½	5	SarW Sc 3.0	10	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17¼	14¾	SaulRl 15.3e	9	31	16	15½	15½	— ½
16	13⅝	SavanE 11.2	9	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
18½	15⅜	SavnEA .33e		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
10¾	5⅜	SavA Sip 2.4	7	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13¾	6	SavODr .12e	11	27	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅜	SavinB Mch	17	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Saxon Ind	4	138	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	5⅞	SCA Svc	8	46	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Schaefer Cp		19	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
87⅜	71¾	SchérPlg 6.2	41	936	75	72¾	72⅞	— 1⅛
68⅝	53	SchlitzBr .64	34	23	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ½
119	82½	Schlmbg .60	49	222	109⅝	107	108	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¾	SCM Cp 4.0	6	57	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
9¾	5	SCOAInd 6.0	17	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	9¾	ScottLFd 5.8	5	12	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
44¾	24⅝	ScotFetz 1a	11	13	31⅛	30⅞	31	— ⅛
13⅛	8	ScottFor 4.	6	9	8⅝	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¾	ScottPap 5.6	10	88	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
28¼	17⅞	ScovllMf 80.	7	9	18	18	18	
69	44½	Scovil pf25.0		2	45¼	45	45¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVl		92	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¾	7⅞	Scud pf.31k		13	8	8	8	
52¼	21⅝	SeaCL 22.0b	4	49	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
12	4¾	SbdWA .55f	6	64	4⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Seagrve 2.5r	5	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
29½	16½	SealPw .72b	8	4	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	27½	SearleG 4.6	24	904	29⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— 2
123¼	91¾	SearsR 16.0	22	281	96	94⅞	95	
9¼	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		38	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Sedcolnc 0.8	26	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	13⅞	Servmr .52b	7	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
12¼	7½	Shakspre 2.8	9	6	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
22	10	Shapell 1.0	4	54	10¼	10	9⅞	—
59⅞	45⅜	ShellOil 24.0	11	89	53¼	52⅜	52⅜	—
35¼	28	ShelT 10.9e	13	1	27½	27½	27½	—
23¼	8⅜	ShellrGl .56	4	46	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	—
34½	17¾	ShllGl pf1.35		2	18¼	18¼	18¼	—
51⅝	34	Sherw Wm 2	8	56	34¼	33⅞	34	—
85	59¼	Shr W pf4.40		z130	60	60	60	+
10	5⅞	SiegelH .20e	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
15⅞	11½	SierraPc 8.6	8	9	12	11⅞	12	+
22⅜	15⅜	Signal 6.0b	9	355	21⅝	20⅛	20¾	— ⅛
48¼	36	Signal pf22.0		78	44	43¼	43½	— 1
54	43½	Signode .86a	17	32	50	49⅞	49¼	—
5½	2⅞	Simm Prec	10	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
28	17	Simmons 8.8	8	18	17¼	17	17	
60⅜	42¾	SimPat 33.a	49	90	57¼	56	56⅞	+ ⅝
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	9	259	49⅜	48	48¼	— 1
96	58¾	Singr pf3.50		8	64	63½	64	
26⅝	17¼	SkaggCo 4.0	14	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
64¼	53	Skelly Oil 1	15	7	53	53	53	
44	18½	SkilCp .90a	7	2	18½	18½	18½	
33⅛	13½	Skyline 2.4	10	95	17⅜	17	17⅛	—
34½	12¼	SlaterW 4.0	14	35	24½	23¾	24	—
22½	14⅜	SmithAO 7.8	6	240	16¾	16¼	16¼	— 1½
23⅛	15	Smithlnt 2.2	19	699	21⅛	20	20¼	—
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	14	63	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	—
23	15	SmithTr 4.0	7	9	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—
25⅛	17¾	Smucker .80	10	9	18¾	18¾	18¼	—
6¼	4⅛	Sonesta		19	5	4⅞	5	
57¼	36¾	SonyCp 0.5e	38	122	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
		Sony fn.05e		20	40	40	40	
33	25½	SooLin 16.1e	4	3	29⅛	28¾	28¾	—
10	6½	SOS Con 2.7	5	x16	7	6¾	6¾	—
25	18⅞	SCarEG 1.43	10	47	19⅞	18⅞	19	+
35¾	32½	SCEG pf2.50		2	33	33	33	
24	20	SoJerin 15.6	8	2	20½	20¼	20¼	—
20	9⅛	Southdwn In	3	57	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— 1
35¼	21½	Sodw pf18.0		6	22¼	22	22	
38⅜	32¼	SoeastBk .76	16	14	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
28½	20⅛	SoCalE 15.6	8	202	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+
20⅞	16⅞	SouthCo 13.4	8	666	16½	16¼	16½	—
40¼	32¼	SoulGE 2.08	7	4	32½	32¼	32½	+
65⅜	44	SoNRes 150.	8	82	44¾	43⅞	44	—
45	37	SNET 27.2	8	11	37⅝	37	37	—
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	8	134	28⅞	28½	28½	—
50¼	29¾	SouRy 1.72	8	98	34¼	33¼	33¾	—
7½	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	7	8	26½	26	26	—
32¼	14¼	Southld .24b	12	37	16⅝	16	16¼	+
11⅞	7⅜	SwstFor .20	3	11	8⅞	8½	8¼	—
21⅜	19⅞	SwtFl pf1.50		12	19½	19⅛	19¼	—
14⅜	10½	SwstPSv .82	10	84	10⅝	10½	10¾	+
8⅝	5½	Sparton .20e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
30	15½	SperryHur 1	4	41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
50¼	35⅛	SperryR .66	16	271	46⅛	45½	45½	—
19	11	Sprague El	9	7	15½	14⅞	14⅞	—
15⅛	11⅞	SpringM .60	6	26	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—
28	23	SquareD 1a	1	37	28⅛	27¾	28	—
114⅛	93¼	Squibb 1.56	27	110	93¼	92¼	92½	— 1
29½	23¼	StaleyM 1.43	7	x5	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+
24¼	22	StPrSec .16e		48	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	+
55¾	46⅛	StBrand 1.73	14	18	47⅜	47	47	—
55	51	StdBr pf3.50		z170	52	51	52	
56¾	34	StBPaint .25	41	29	45⅞	44¾	45⅞	—
90	64¼	StdOilCal 3	8	514	64	61½	61¼	— 2¾
91½	77⅛	StOilInd 2.68	12	220	78⅝	76⅜	76⅞	— 1⅞
117½	84½	StOilOh 2.70	24	91	109	108	108¼	+ ¾
17⅞	10	StPrudnt .66	10	16	10	10	10	
20¼	13	Standex .40	6	6	14	13½	13¾	—
44⅛	30	StanWk .84b	13	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—
16¼	8¾	Stanray .60	6	14	10⅛	10	10	—
25	16¼	Starrett .83a	8	4	20	19⅞	20	
28	20¼	StatMl 2.48e	8	25	21	20⅞	21	—
14	12	StatMS .47e		36	12⅜	12	12⅛	—
49⅞	40	StaufCh 1.90	9	13	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—
10¼	7⅜	Sterchi .48b	7	13	9⅞	9½	9¾	+
37⅛	31⅝	SterDrug .60	36	199	32⅞	32⅛	32½	
35¼	24¼	Stevens 1.50	6	30	26⅛	26	26	—
35⅜	26½	StewWa 1.85	8	13	27⅛	26⅞	27	—
21¼	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	9	15	14⅜	14⅜	—
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	8	37½	37⅛	37⅛	—
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	8	8	17⅞	17½	17½	
15⅜	7⅜	StridRite .65	6	19	9¼	9	9	—
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	17	36⅞	35¾	35¾	—
41¾	26⅞	StW pfA1.40		12	27¼	27¼	27¼	
17⅜	6	SuavSh .10p	7	54	3¼	3	3¼	+
33	15¾	SubnPro .80	9	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—
10⅛	5⅜	SuCrest		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25½	14¾	Sun Chm .40	7	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	11	14	46	45	45	—
48⅜	38½	Sun O pf2.25		21	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	—
34⅝	20⅞	Sunbeam .90	12	31	25⅛	25½	25½	—
32⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	11	46	18	17⅜	17⅜	
16⅛	9⅛	Sunshne Mn	148	54	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—
24⅞	13⅞	SupValu .76	6	16	14¼	14	14	—
353	212½	Supr Oil 1.40	66	57	219½	217	217½	— 2⅞
14⅛	5⅞	SupmkG .20	10	91	6⅝	6	6	—
24¾	19⅝	Survey 2.95e		43	21⅞	21½	21½	—
19	13½	Sutro 1.42e	8	6	14¼	14	14	—
17¼	7½	Swank .68a	7	20	8½	7¾	7¾	—
37⅞	20¼	Sybron .72	13	218	24⅝	24	24⅛	+
15⅞	7⅞	Systron Don	8	20	9⅞	9	9	—
		T						
58⅞	22	Taft Brd .60	10	16	27⅞	27¼	27⅛	—
7¾	5	Talley .45r	4	23	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
15⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22¼	18⅛	TampaE .88	9	124	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—
45⅞	15⅜	Tandy Corp	10	39	18⅞	18	18½	
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	9	10	10	10	—
57⅞	2⅞	Tektrnx .20e	20	13	39⅝	39¼	39¼	—
19¾	4⅛	Telecor .24e	6	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
20½	11⅜	Teledyn .59t	5	104	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	—
78	64½	Teledyn pf 6		2	66½	66½	66½	+
34½	11⅞	Telepromp	16	198	12⅝	12	12⅛	+
6⅛	2¾	Telex Cp		66	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—
30¾	20⅛	Tennco 1.36	7	490	20⅛	19⅞	20	—
8⅞	3⅜	Tennco wt A		26	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—
112¼	77½	Tennc pf5.50		4	78	78	78	— 1
43⅞	24	Tesoro Pet	7	97	25⅞	25	25	—
43⅞	29⅝	Texaco 1.72	7	1416	29⅞	28½	28⅞	—
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	11	295	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	+
40	22¾	TexGsT 1.64	6	88	24⅛	23⅛	23¼	— 1¼
39⅝	24⅝	TxGs pf1.50		1	23	23	23	— 1⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Texasglf .60	18	169	25	24¾	24⅞	—
27½	16½	Texaslnd 1b	7	13	17¼	17	17¼	
111⅞	83	TexInst .56	35	145	104⅞	103	103	+ 1½
39	13¾	TexOilG .01	19	118	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
24	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	15	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	13	209	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
21⅛	11½	Texfi Ind	3	68	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+
24⅝	16½	Taxtron .96	7	37	19⅝	18⅞	19	+
44½	26¼	Textr pf2.08		1	29	29	29	
34⅛	19⅛	Textr pf1.40		3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—
22	8⅝	Thiokol .50	6	63	12½	12	12	—
101⅛	79¾	ThmBet 1.28	28	7	92¾	92	92⅛	—
27⅞	10⅞	Thomln .40b	7	16	11	10¾	10¾	—
24⅝	13⅛	ThompJW 1	4	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
12	6¼	ThriftyD .37	7	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—
28⅛	19	TI Corp 1.40	6	77	19⅞	18½	18½	—
39⅝	23	TidwatM .32	13	7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—
63¾	29½	Timo In 1.90	7	117	33⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+
25⅝	16½	TimeMir .30	11	61	18⅛	18	18	—
42⅝	33	Timkn 1.80a	6	32	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		35	7½	6⅞	7⅜	+
24¼	12	TodShp .20p	416	18	12⅝	12½	12½	—
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	8	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—
23⅝	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	9	13	18	17½	17⅝	—
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	12	158	23⅝	22¼	22⅜	—
17½	7⅞	ToolRol .40b	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
49⅞	34⅝	TlaneCo .96	11	2	44	43⅞	43⅞	—
48	26	TranUn 1.44	10	922	31	30	30⅛	—
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	558	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—
29⅛	19⅝	TWA pf.58k		1	21	21	21	+
15¾	6¾	TranWd Fin	4	20	7	6¾	6⅞	+
17⅝	10½	Transm .5b	9	128	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
128	83	Trans pf4.50		2	86	86	86	— 2
23¼	18⅛	Trainc 1.2e		20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
40⅛	26½	Travelers 1	9	66	31	30¾	30⅞	
50⅛	35¼	Travelr pf 2		28	41½	40½	41¼	+
14⅛	4⅛	TryLdg .25e	15	49	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	
34¼	25	TriCon 2.80e		61	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	—
36⅜	32	TriCn pf2.50		1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—
37	26½	Tri SM 2.81e	9	11	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	—
21	12	TriangP .30	4	8	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+
23⅞	16	Trinityln .56	8	31	18¾	17¾	17¾	—
57⅞	16	Tropicana	26	130	27½	27⅛	27¼	+
34⅞	28¼	TRW In 1.04	8	108	29½	28¼	28¼	+
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		38	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+
89⅛	60½	TRW pf4.40		17	64½	63¾	64	
15¾	11⅞	TucsonG .84	7	47	12¼	12	12	+
12⅝	6½	TwenCe .10e	8	32	7⅝	7½	7½	
25¼	11⅛	TylerCp .20	4	13	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+
		U						
34⅝	15⅝	UAL Inc	10	249	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	—
22¾	15⅜	UARCO 1.10	7	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	—
19⅝	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	18	16	15⅝	16	+
21⅝	11⅜	UMC Ind .84	6	28	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—
53⅜	45⅝	UnNV 1.49e	7	3	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	—
49⅞	35⅜	U Camp 1.40	14	464	49½	48⅜	48⅜	+
51⅛	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	8	429	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
41⅞	22	UnCom 1.33	6	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	—
10⅛	4⅝	Union Corp	12	55	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅝	13⅜	Un Elec 1.28	11	53	14⅛	13⅞	14	
106	95	UnEl 7Ipf 8		2	98	98	98	
87	84	Un El pf6.40		z10	80½	80½	80½	— 1
27⅞	4½	Un Fidelity	3	37	4¾	4½	4⅝	+
41¼	34⅝	UnOCal 1.60	8	354	35¼	33⅞	33⅞	—
54¼	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		321	48⅜	47⅜	47⅝	— 1
70½	51½	UPacCp 2.16	10	59	55¾	54⅝	55	—
13¼	9½	UnPac pf.47		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
40	24	Unionam .84	8	11	24½	23¾	23⅞	—
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	92	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—
106	96¼	Uniryal pf 8		z50	98	98	98	
7⅞	1⅝	Unishops		48	2½	2½	2½	—
46¼	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	5	22	27	26¼	26⅜	—
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	7	40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		10	13	12⅝	12⅝	
10	7¾	Unit Cp .72e		26	8¼	8	8	
15	6¼	UnitFin Cal	5	12	7	6⅞	7	
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	24	23	22½	22⅞	+
34⅛	28¼	Ulllum 2.24	7	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+
32⅞	10⅝	Unillnn .10	11	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—
28⅝	17⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		26	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅜	1½	UnitPk Mln		98	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
27⅜	12⅛	UnRefng .32	5	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—
44¼	37⅜	USFldG 2.40	10	28	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	+
39¼	25	USFor 6.07e		12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—
24⅞	16⅜	US Frgt 1.40	8	76	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—
27¾	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	7	145	21⅜	20¼	20¾	—
30¾	23¾	USGy pf1.80		3	24¾	24	24	—
25¼	7½	USHome .16	4	106	8⅛	7¾	8	
27⅝	10⅝	US Ind .65	4	115	11½	11¼	11¼	—
31½	15½	USLeasg .24	16	41	21	20⅞	20⅞	—
16⅛	12⅛	US Rlty 1.36	14	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
23⅛	12¼	US Shoe .95	6	22	12½	12¼	12⅜	—
35	26⅛	USSteel 1.60	6	193	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+
20	11⅝	USTobac .76	9	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅝	17½	UniTel 1.04	11	81	17½	17½	17½	—
7⅜	3⅝	UniTel wt		1	4	4	4	
30	23	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	22¼	22¼	22¼	—
13⅝	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	11	13	9	8½	8⅝	—
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.64	7	6	28½	28¼	28¼	
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .12e	14	165	20¾	20⅛	20¼	—
104⅞	72¼	Upjohn .88	40	565	88⅝	81	82	— 5⅞
14½	10½	UrisBld .20p		177	10½	10¼	10½	
33½	21¾	USLIFE Cp	13	104	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—
14⅛	10⅛	USLInc .67e		12	11½	11⅜	11½	+
23¾	15	USM sip .60	6	34	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—
33¾	26¼	USM pf2.10		2	27½	27½	27½	—
20	17¾	USM pf1.50		z110	18	18	18	
46⅝	39⅞	Utah Int .44	28	30	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝	— 1
38½	34⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	10	35	34⅛	34⅛	—
29⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	5	12	26¾	26½	26⅝	+
		V						
19½	9⅝	Varian Assc	13	65	12½	12¼	12¼	—
20¼	9⅛	VCA Cp .44	7	57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅝	25½	Veeder 1.60	6	2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	—
15	7⅝	VendoCo .40	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
17	7	Venica .20b	6	14	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—
15¾	14	VestSec .74e		25	14½	14⅝	14½	—
34⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	36	39	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—
34¼	20	VF Corp .64	11	4	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+
20	9	Viacom Int	17	239	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—
18⅝	9½	VictCmp .50	10	35	9¾	9½	9½	—
23⅝	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	9	17½	17⅜	17⅜	—
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z240	98	96½	98	+ 1½
100	90½	VaEP pf7.20		z250	92¼	91½	92¼	+ 1½
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z200	66½	66	66½	+ 1½
19½	7⅛	Vornado .97t	4	38	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
22½	15⅝	VSI Corp .52	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
28½	23¾	VulMat 1.40	7	6	25	24⅝	24⅝	—
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	7	11	12⅛	12	12	—
		W						
58	50	WabR pf4.50		z150	52	50	50	—
44⅛	29⅛	Wachova .76	15	26	33¾	32⅞	33¼	+
96⅝	65⅛	Wach pf2.20		4	72	71	72	+ ½
29⅝	21⅝	WacRl 2.50e	9	15	22⅛	22	22	
22⅝	15⅛	Walgreen 1	7	17	15¾	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
56⅞	49⅞	WBrH A1.40	14	4	54⅞	54½	54⅞	— ¼
18⅝	11⅛	WalMur .63	4	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
34⅞	14⅜	WalMart Str	25	40	23⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
33½	12	Wang Labs	21	111	18⅝	17½	17⅞	— ⅜
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	12¼	Warnaco .88	5	17	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
37	28	Wrnc pf1.50		1	29⅛	29½	29½	— 1
39⅛	11	WrnCom .40	4	104	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
133⅝	51¾	WrnC pf4.25		10	51½	50	50	— 3
78	23	WrnC pf1.25		2	23	22⅛	23	
54⅝	42¼	WarnL .72a	25	410	43½	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
43⅛	22	Warn S 1.20	10	6	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
27⅞	23½	WashGs 1.88	6	17	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	WashStl .88	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
22⅝	18⅝	WasWP 1.44	9	38	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
41¾	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	14	10	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
11⅛	6⅝	WayGos .60	8	1	6½	6½	6½	
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		8	4⅛	4	4	
9⅝	7½	WeanUnit pf		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	5	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	4	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅝	9	WeilMcL .54	4	8	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
27¾	7⅜	WeisMkt .50	8	23	14⅜	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
29⅛	19¾	WellsFar .86	9	63	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
25⅞	18½	WllFM 2.12e	8	11	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	9½	WellsRG .60	5	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WescoF .22r	6	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
25⅝	17½	WestctTr .75	7	3	17⅜	17½	17½	
63½	59⅛	WIPP pf4.50		z170	60	59	60	
30⅝	19	WtPtPep 2a	7	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	WnAirL .15r	7	192	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
37⅛	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	129	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	7	172	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
49½	35¾	WUnion 1.40	9	359	17⅝	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
99	49½	WnUn pf4.60		2	51⅝	51½	51½	
110¼	54	WnUn pf4.90		4	54½	53½	53½	— ½
47⅝	31⅛	WestgEl .97	15	500	34⅞	33⅝	34	— ⅜
28	19⅝	Wslvco 1.05	13	104	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛
71	44¼	Weyerhs .86	15	154	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
62	48⅜	Wyhr pf2.75		29	58½	57⅜	57⅜	— 1½
23⅛	9⅝	WhelFry .40	12	28	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
21⅞	11⅝	WheelPitt St	6	47	14	14	14	
64⅜	58⅜	WhelPit pf 6		z60	59	59	59	+ ½
57⅞	49	WhelPit pf 5		z300	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	4	210	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
43⅞	34	WhitC pfC 3		5	35⅛	35	35	
16	8¼	White Motor	8	58	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Whittaker	9	45	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
28⅝	16	WickesCrp 1	7	60	17⅛	16⅞	17	
9	5⅞	WieblSt .25b	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	18	WillRoss .48	12	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	39	Williams Co	10	41	44⅜	44	44	— 1
36¾	19	Wms Co wl		13	25½	23⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	29½	WinnDx 1.26	14	25	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
27½	5⅜	Winnebago	8	174	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
25½	21½	WisEl P 1.72	9	12	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
24¾	16¼	WitcoCh .98	6	4	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
60	47½	Wtco pf2.65		2	47	47	47	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	WolvW .05p	32	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	11¼	Womelco .48	9	28	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	WoodsCp .48	6	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅛	Wolwth 1.20	7	119	20⅛	19⅞	20	
47½	32	Wolw pf2.20		8	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	World Arwy	14	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
11⅞	4	Wyly Corp		58	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		X						
170	125½	XeroxCp .38	42	261	148⅝	147½	147⅝	— ⅞
28⅝	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	88	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
		Z						
43⅞	16⅝	ZaleCorp .72	8	2094	18¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
37⅝	21¾	Zapata Corp	5	284	23½	22⅛	22½	— ⅞
73	46⅛	Zapata pf 2		1	45½	45½	45½	— 1
29⅝	9	Zayre Corp	4	7	10½	10¼	10¼	
66	39⅝	ZenithR 1.52	11	249	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	14	10	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-87	95½	96½
Am.Brands 8-81	97½	99½
Anglo-Am 7½-87	86¼	87¼
Amax 8-76	96¼	99¼
Amax 8½-86	99	100
ASEA 8½-86	96½	97½
Ashland 8-87	92¾	93¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
B.N.P. 8½-77	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8¼-86	98	99
Beecham 8½-86	95	96
BICC 7¾-87	89½	90½
Borg Warn 8-79	97	99
Borregaard 8¼-86	98½	99½
CN PTT 8-85	95	96
Carlsberg 8¼-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	93	94
C.Lafarge 8¼-86	99½	100½
C.F.E. 8-87	87½	88½
Com Union	97¾	98¾
Cont Oil 7-80	91¼	92¼
Conoco 8-86	93¼	94¼
Cont Tel 8½-86	93½	94½
Copen City 8-84	95½	97
Copen Coun 7¾-87	88½	89½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96	97
Corning 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	93½	94½
Denmark 9-82	102	103
Denmark 7½-88	87½	88½
Dow Cor 8½-86	97	99½
Dupont 7¾-78	95¼	97¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-84	92	94
E.I.B. 8½-86	99½	100¼
E.I.B. 7½-90	92	93
Esso 7½-76	96½	97½
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¾	97¾
Escom 8½-86	95	96
FinMtgBk 8½-86	95½	96½
Ford 8-81	98¼	99¼
GenMills 8-86	97½	94½
GenMot 8¼-76	103¼	101¼
GenMot 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Granges 8½-89	95	96
Grolier 8½-86	94	95
GTE 8¼-86	94½	95½
Guar Coy 8-87	92½	93½
Haas 8-78	96¼	97¼
Haas 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Hambros 7½-87	92	93
Helsinki 8¼-86	98½	99½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98	99
Iceland 8-87	89¾	90¾
I.C.I. 7½-92	87	88
I.N.I. 8-87	89½	90½
Ireland 8½-89	92	93
I.S.E. 8¼-86	94	95
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86	98½	99½
Klein Ben 8½-87	95	96
Lyons 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Metro Est 8½-86	96½	97½
Monsanto 8½-85	102	103
Mount Isa 8½-86	95¾	96¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	97	98
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	86¼	87¼
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8½-86	96½	97½
Otis Elv 8½-85	101½	102½
OwensCorn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pekema 8½-86	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-86	92½	93½
Petronor 8½-86	96	97
PhilMorris 8-78	100¾	101¾
PhilMorris 8½-86	100¾	101¾
Plessey 8½-86	94	95
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Queensld 8½-86	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	87	90½
Rank 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Richardson 8½-85	103¼	104¼
S.A.S. 8-88	94	95
Scott 8½-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	90	91
Sth Africa 8-87	89½	90½
Sybron 8-87	91¾	92¾
Texfcon 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Transamer 8½-86	95	96
Transocean 8-86	93¼	94¼
Transocean 8-84	95¾	96¾
Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½
T.R.W. 8½-86	98	99
Union Oil 7-79	91½	92½
Union Oil 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Utah 8-87	91½	92½
Volvo 8-87	93	94
Wellcome 8½-87	93¼	94¼
Will Glyn 8¼-87	94¼	95¼
Amoco 5½-84	106½	108
Apco 6-89	67	69
Alusuisse 4¾-87	87½	89½
Amer Can 4¾-88	74½	76
Am Tob 5¼-88	101½	103½
Ashland 5-88	87½	89½
BroadHale 4¾-87	91	92½
Chevron 5-88	105	106½
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	64½
Chrysler 5-88	70½	72
Cont Tel 5½-88	103¼	104¼
Cummins 6¼-86	96	97
Dart Ind 4¾-87	104	105½
EastKodak 4½-88	146½	148
Fedders 5-92	69	70½
Firestone 5-88	88½	90
Ford 5-83	90½	91½
Ford 6-86	96½	97½
GenElec 4¼-85	104	105
GenElec 4¼-87	99⅜	100⅜
Gen Foods 4¾-88	83½	85
Gillette 4¾-87	100⅝	101⅝
Halliburt 4¼-87	129	133½
Honeywell 6-86	108½	110
I.S.E. 5-88	77	78½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	84½	86
J. Logan 4¾-83	83	84½
LTV 5-88	45½	50½
MarMidland 5-88	86¼	87¼
Mass Mut 5½-87	83½	85
Miles 4¾-93	94½	96
Morgan JP 4¼-87	122½	124
Motorola 4½-83	131½	133
Murphy Oil 5-89	130	131½
Nabisco 5¼-88	97	98½
Owens Ill 4½-87	96	97
PanAm 5¼-88	64	65½
Penney JC 4½-87	100	101½
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	115	116½
R.C.A. 5-88	86	87½
Revlon 4¾-87	103½	104½
Revlon 4¾-87	94¼	95¼
Reynolds M 5-88	68	69½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	95¼	96¼
Texaco 4½-88	87	88
UnCarb 4¾-82	87	88
WarnLam 4½-87	106	107

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	61	62½
Amerco 4¼-87	113	114
Am Mot 6-92	95	97

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.14	89.82	114.27
Previous	96.16	89.84	115.17

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 21, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.70	4.80
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.19	4.59
Incom	3.57	3.93
Insur	7.79	8.54
Advisrs	4.10	4.48
Aetna F	8.07	8.82
Aetna Shr	13.43	14.68
Afuture F	9.41	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.61	.67
Allstate	12.24	13.16
Alpha	12.64	13.81
Amcap	4.63	5.03
Am Diver	8.98	9.81
Am Eqity	4.37	4.79
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.24	7.91
Incme	8.12	8.87
Invest	7.47	8.38
Specl	7.33	8.01
Stock	7.17	7.84
Am Grth	5.78	6.32
Am Insin	4.73	5.17
Am Invs	4.57	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.85	8.58
AmN Gth	2.20	2.40
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.55	4.99
Grwth	7.55	8.27
Incme	6.89	7.55
Fd Inv	7.33	8.03
Vent	8.25	9.04
Wash N	11.43	12.53
Astron	3.62	3.97
Audax Fd	7.81	8.53
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.52	4.91
Fnd B	6.81	7.40
Stock	5.61	6.13
Scien	4.00	4.35
BLC Grth	10.82	11.83
Babson	10.80	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.92	7.36
Bayrk Gr	5.54	5.89
Beacn Hil	8.65	N.L.
Beacn In	10.51	N.L.
Berg Ken	10.98	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.93	4.30
Bondstk	4.64	5.07
Bost Fdn	9.30	10.16
Brwn Fd	3.22	3.55
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.42	13.60
Candn	21.56	23.61
Divid	3.51	3.84
NatW S	9.62	10.54
NY Vnt	10.52	11.52
Burnh Fd	9.42	N.L.
CG Fund	9.71	10.50
Cap Trin	10.84	11.85
Cntry Sh	13.05	14.26
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.16	11.10
Bond	8.93	9.76
Com St	1.25	1.37
Grwth	5.04	5.51
Inco m	6.58	7.19
Specl	1.73	1.89
Vent	8.11	8.86
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.07	8.82
Frt Cap	5.02	5.49
Shrhld	6.67	7.51
Specl	5.60	6.12
Chemicl	10.27	11.22
Colonials:		
Cnvrt	9.19	10.04
Equty	3.13	3.42
Fund	9.57	10.46
Grwth	5.88	6.43
Incom	9.47	10.35
Vent	3.15	3.44
Colu Grth	11.17	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.06	1.15
Cwlth C	1.33	1.44
Comp Gr	6.46	7.06
Comp Cp	4.72	5.17
Comp Bd	8.01	8.71
Comp Fd	7.06	7.67
Concord	9.03	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.62	11.12
Constel G	5.13	5.61
Cont Mut	7.44	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.06	7.28
Ctry Cap	12.45	13.46
Crn WDiv	5.34	5.84
Crn WDal	5.97	6.52
Dallas Fd	3.22	
Davge Fd	8.67	N.L.
deVegh	58.04	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.22	10.08
Delaw	8.97	9.80
Delt a	4.53	4.95
Dir Cap	4.88	5.35
Dodg Cox	14.55	N.L.
Drexel	9.84	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.16	11.13
Equit	3.69	3.95
Levge	14.23	15.59
Spl Inc	7.22	7.91
Third C	9.67	10.60
E&E Fd	3.16	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.79	7.44
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.23	10.09
Grwth	13.67	14.94
Incom	5.84	6.38
Specl	6.84	7.48
Stock	12.30	13.44
Ebrstdt	9.87	10.31
EDIE Spl	21.60	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.44	8.13
Eq Pro	2.93	3.20
Fd Am	7.15	7.79
Egret Gt	11.86	12.89
Elfun Tr	15.70	
Emer Sec	3.62	3.96
Energy	11.05	N.L.
Fairfld	7.74	8.46
Farm Bu	9.20	N.L.
Fed Res	9.00	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.62	9.42
Capit	11.16	12.20
Contfd	8.97	
Conv	6.94	7.25
Dstny	6.04	
Essex	10.08	
Evrst	10.49	11.46
Fidel	14.89	16.27
Purlin	8.82	9.64
Salem	3.89	4.25
Trend	23.04	25.18
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.04	N.L.
Indust	4.19	N.L.
Incom	5.36	N.L.
Vent	3.98	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.88	11.89
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.19	5.69
Grwth	6.86	7.52
Stock	7.35	8.05
Fst Mult	8.26	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	8.80	N.L.
100 Fd	10.44	N.L.
101 Fd	7.77	N.L.
Twen F	5.86	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.44	4.86
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.30	5.79
Incom	11.59	12.67
Mutal	8.61	9.41
Specl	10.94	11.96
Foursq	8.45	9.23
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.51	8.23
Grwth	7.24	7.93
Utils	4.85	5.32
Incom	1.85	2.03
US Gov	9.59	10.51
Capit	4.53	4.96
Equit	4.16	4.56
Frkln Lfe	11.29	12.34
FdF Dep	8.88	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.62	9.42
Impac	7.54	8.24
Ind Trd	10.73	11.73
Pilot	7.31	7.99
Galewy	7.16	7.74
GE S & S	34.87	
Gen Sec		unavail
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.43	5.94
Balan	7.49	8.19
Com St	10.53	11.51
GrthFd A	4.18	4.57
Grth Ind	19.47	N.L.
Guard M	21.93	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.86	4.22
Grwth	6.61	7.22
Incom	5.90	6.45
H&C Fd	10.13	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.85	N.L.
Hedb Gor	7.90	8.63
Hedge	5.23	
Herltge	1.66	1.82
Hor Man	17.87	19.53
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.97	4.34
Incom	3.93	4.30
Trus sh	12.54	13.73
Trus un	3.38	
Imp Cap	9.32	10.19
Imp Gth	7.08	7.74
IncF Am	12.47	13.63
IncF Bos	5.99	6.56
Industry	2.82	3.09
INTGN	8.18	8.85
Int Invst	34.84	38.18
Inver Gth	8.31	N.L.
ICA	12.46	13.62
Inv Guid	6.83	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.02	
Inves Bos	10.70	11.69
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.07	7.75
Capit G	2.55	2.79
Capit S	5.31	5.82
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.53	
IDS ndi	5.89	6.40
Mutl	9.42	10.24
Prog	4.24	4.61
Stock	19.05	20.71
Select	9.26	9.96
Var Py	8.52	9.27
Inv Resh	4.85	5.30
Istel	23.5	21.23
Ivy	6.65	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.61	9.35
Janus F		unavail
J Hanck	7.56	8.22
J'Hanc St	7.96	8.65
Johnstn	23.31	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.44	4.87
Cus B1	18.63	19.47
Cus B2	19.18	21.02
Cus B4	8.13	8.97
Cus K1	6.86	7.52
Cus K2	5.77	6.23
Cus S1	21.90	24.00
Cus S2	11.01	12.07
Cus S3	7.59	8.32
Cus S4	4.05	4.43
Polar	3.51	3.83
Knickb	5.83	6.39
Knick Gt	7.03	7.70
Lnd Gth	6.35	6.94
Lenox Fd	5.81	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.81	16.24
Lex Gr	6.15	6.72
Lex Rh	12.98	14.19
Liberty Fd	5.18	5.61
Life Ins	8.06	8.81
Linc NH	6.77	7.42
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.51	N.L.
Mut	14.03	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.25	6.76
A Bus	2.83	3.04
Bnd Db	9.60	10.49
Luth Bro	10.17	11.11
Luth Inc	9.21	10.07
Magna Funds:		
MagCs	3.45	3.78
Incom	8.42	9.20
Pilgm	7.77	8.50
Manhtn	3.86	4.22
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.44	8.15
Indep	7.71	8.45
Mass	11.05	12.11
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.77	11.77
MIG	12.55	13.72
MID	12.92	14.12
MFD	12.70	13.88
MCD	13.83	15.08
Mates	2.05	N.L.
Mathers	10.86	N.L.
Mid AM	5.14	5.62
MONY F	10.28	11.18
MSB Fd	13.49	N.L.
Mut Ben	.47	10.48
MIF Fd	7.32	7.91
MIF Gth	4.29	4.67
M OmaG	4.58	4.98
M Omahl	8.53	9.29
Mut Shrs	14.81	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.87	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.72	9.31
Natl Ind	9.50	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.44	9.22
Bond	4.73	5.17
Divid	3.41	3.73
Grwth	6.37	6.95
Pf Stk	5.84	6.38
Incom	4.57	4.99
Stock	6.31	6.93
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.36	16.70
Groth	10.42	11.23
Side	16.11	17.51
Neuw Cat	4.83	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.48	N.L.
New Per	13.42	14.67
New Wld	11.88	12.98
Newton	13.36	14.60
Nich Strg	15.99	N.L.
Noreast	13.07	N.L.
Oceangr	6.33	N.L.
Omega	7.39	7.51
One WmS	15.78	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.69	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.95	7.60
AIM	.93	10.82
Time	6.75	7.38
OTC Sec	9.94	10.80
Param M	7.23	7.90
Paul Rvr	6.94	7.58
Pegas Fd	4.89	5.33
Penn Sq	6.49	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.31	N.L.
Phila	4.24	4.64
Pine St	9.71	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.88	3.13
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.99	7.64
Fund	11.17	12.21
II	9.21	10.07
Plan Inv	8.51	9.30
Pilgrth	12.15	13.28
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.03	N.L.
N Era	11.01	N.L.
N Horiz	9.55	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.39	N.L.
Provid	3.86	4.32
Prov Gth	8.07	8.82
Pru SIP	10.03	10.96
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.39	11.36
Equit	8.58	9.38
Georg	14.77	16.14
Grwth	10.80	11.80
Incom	7.75	8.47
Invest	9.52	10.40
Vistas	10.11	11.05
Voyag	10.10	11.04
Revere	6.63	7.2[illegible]
Rinfret	12.63	
Safec Eql	7.93	[illegible]
Sagitars	2.26	N.L.
Schustr	8.17	[illegible]
Schust Sp	8.38	[illegible]
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.05	N.L.
Specl	23.74	N.L.
Balan	13.65	N.L.
Com St	10.28	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.27	[illegible]
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.25	[illegible]
Invest	6.41	[illegible]
Ultra	6.77	[illegible]
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.86	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.06	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.27	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.37	[illegible]
Sentry F	13.29	[illegible]
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.25	[illegible]
Entrp	5.38	[illegible]
Fletr Fd	3.71	[illegible]
Harbr	7.07	[illegible]
Legal	5.94	[illegible]
Pace	7.27	[illegible]
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.80	[illegible]
Incom	16.80	[illegible]
Invest	9.71	[illegible]
Sherm D	11.62	N.L.
Side Fd	6.76	[illegible]
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.15	[illegible]
Invest	9.85	[illegible]
Trust	7.64	[illegible]
Vent	8.53	[illegible]
SB Eqty	[illegible]	N.L.
SB I&Gr	[illegible]	N.L.
SoGen Int	11.03	[illegible]
Sw Inv	7.43	[illegible]
Swin Gr	5.91	[illegible]
Sover Inv	10.89	[illegible]
Spectra F	4.85	[illegible]
S&P IntD	6.39	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.56	[illegible]
Div Fd	4.07	[illegible]
Prog F	4.88	[illegible]
StFrm Gt	4.31	N.L.
S Frm In	8.77	N.L.
State St	44.80	[illegible]
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.1	N.L.
Asso F	1.14	N.L.
Invest	[illegible]	N.L.
Asso F	1.14	N.L.
Invest	1.38	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.18	N.L.
Cap O	10.18	N.L.
Stock	14.33	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.80	[illegible]
Incom	7.94	[illegible]
Sumit	8.45	[illegible]
Tech	6.04	[illegible]
Sync Gth	6.47	[illegible]
TMR App	8.47	[illegible]
Temp Gt	8.38	[illegible]
Towr Cap	3.72	[illegible]
Trns Cap	8.20	[illegible]
Trav Eq	9.47	[illegible]
Tudr Hed	10.96	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.49	[illegible]
TwnC Inc	3.77	[illegible]
USAA Gt	10.41	N.L.
US GovSe	9.96	[illegible]
Unif Mut	8.27	[illegible]
Unifund	8.65	[illegible]
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Inv	8.21	[illegible]
U Cap	8.64	[illegible]
Whieh	12.27	[illegible]
United Funds:		
Accm	6.83	[illegible]
Bond	7.34	[illegible]
Con Gr	9.49	[illegible]
Con Inc	9.44	[illegible]
Incom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scien	6.45	[illegible]
Vent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.07	[illegible]
Incom	4.15	[illegible]
Lev Grt	6.49	[illegible]
Spl Sit	2.08	[illegible]
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.89	[illegible]
Comnt	7.53	[illegible]
Specl	6.98	[illegible]
Vandrbt	4.43	[illegible]
Vangd	1.41	[illegible]
Vang TN	6.62	[illegible]
Var In P	3.40	[illegible]
Viking	5.24	[illegible]
Wall St G	7.41	[illegible]
Wash M	10.45	[illegible]
Weing Eq	10.44	[illegible]
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	21.20	[illegible]
Ivest	9.38	[illegible]
Morg.	11.03	[illegible]
Techv	7.06	[illegible]
Trust	11.43	[illegible]
Wellsl	11.59	[illegible]
Wellm	10.58	[illegible]
Windr	7.09	[illegible]
West Ind	3.25	[illegible]
Westf Grt	8.36	[illegible]
Wisc Fd	5.36	[illegible]
Ziegler	7.26	[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	67
Albert Heijn	117.50
Algembank	321.50
Amrobank	73.20
A'dam	226
Fokker	31.70
Heineken	277
H.V.A.	92
Holland-Am.	185.20
Hoogovens	67.80
K.L.M.	97.[illegible]
Philips new	48.70
Robico	227.50
Rolinco	149.50
Royal Dutch	155.30
Unilever	120.10
Van Ommer.	352
Ver.Mach	166

Brussels

Arbed	4,675
Brux.Lamb.	2,835
Cock-Ougree	1,258
Electrobel	5,940
GB Enterpr.	2,815
Hoboken	4,955
Petrofina	7,270
Ph.Gevaert	1,446
Soc.Générale	3,690
Solvay	2,820
Un.Minière	1,755

Frankfurt

AEG	97.10
BASF	130.10
Bayer	110.20
Commerzbk.	174
Cont.Gummi.	85.50
Daimler-Benz	340
Demag	143
DeutBank	244
DresdeBank	183
Gels Aktien	101
Hoesch	50
Karstadt	336
Kaufhof	219.20
KHD	88
Lufthansa	57.83
Mannesmann	161.10
Metallgesell.	211
Neckermann	111
Rheinstahl	104
RWE new	123
Schering	428.50
Siemens	231.60
Thyssen	66
Veba	113
Volkswagen	124.10

*Ex D'vidend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.85
Anglo-Amin.	22.00
BarclayBank	3.54
BeechamGr	2.68
BICC	1.37
Boots	2.67½
Bowater	—
Brit.-mTob.	2.64
Brit.Oxyg.	0.65
Brit.Pet.	5.60
BLMC	0.25½
Burmah	4.1[illegible]
Cadbury Schw	0.61
Charterco	2.04
Courtaulds	1.31
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeerD	3.90
Decca Rec.	3.24
Distillers	1.50
Dunlop	0.88
El Muslind	1.54
FreeStGed	9.35
GEC	1.41
Gr[illegible]	3.06
GlaxoGr	3.51
GtUni St(A)	2.27
Guinness	1.37
Hawker-Sidd.	3.56
Hudson-Bay	8.90
ImpChem	2.41
Imps	0.89
Mar&Spen	2.60
MetalBox	2.58
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.66
RandMines	2.48
Rank Org (A	4.23
RoyalDutch	£19⅞
R.T.Z.	2.41
Shell	2.77
Thorn (A)	4.06
Tube Invest	3.86
Union Cor	3.46
Vickers	1.47
War L3½	£3[illegible]
West Deep	7.85
West Drief	£16⅛
West Hold	£16[illegible]
West Min	1.40
Woolworth	0.75½
ZCI	0.73

Milan

[illegible]	1,836
Erba	13,660
Ercole Marell	950
Fiat	2,530
Finsider	362
Generali	70,750
IFI	5,995
Italgas	927
Italsider	647
LaRinas.	790
Montedis.	856
Olivetti	1,913
Pirelli	1,398
SniaVisco	2,175
Terni	295

Paris

AirLiquide	285
Alimentaire	175
BSN	1,220
Carrefour	3,383
Cim.Lafarge	223.60
Citroën	78
Cie.Bancaire	630
CFP	223.50
CGE	452
Ferodo	518
GerDanone	326.60
L'Oréal	2,561
Mach.Bull	67
Michelin	1,780
Moet Henn	1,208
Moulinex	5,360
Nickel	71.60
Paribas	213
PUK	136.50
Penarroya	62
Perrier	326
Peugeot	450
Rh.Poulenc	166
St.Gobain	185
Suez	344
Télémécanique	960
Thomson	248
Usinor	110.30
Wendel	32.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,060
B.Boveri	925
Ciba-Geigy	1,560
Cr.Suisse	3,450
Fischer	905
HoffRoche	129,550
Nestlé	3,910
Sandoz	3,070
Sié B.Suisse	3,450
Sulzer	3,030
U.B.Suisses	3,935

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 21, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6250	Abitibi	$12¼	12	12	— ¼
300	Acklands	$11½	11	11	— ½
725	Acres Ltd	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3180	Agnico E	5.0	500	510	— 5
1150	Agra Ind	$10	9½	9½	— ⅜
5019	Alta Gas T	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
700	Algo Cent	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
910	Alliance B	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
900	Alminex	683	670	673	—10
3100	Atco Ind	$13	13	13	
1740	Bank N S	$34½	34¼	34½	
12188	Bell Canad	$40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
1385	Bettm	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
2103	Block Bros	280	280	280	
1270	Bovis Cor	215	210	210	—10
3747	BP Can	$15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ½
2212	Bralor Res	225	220	225	
1109	Bramalea	495	485	495	+ 5
200	Brameda	60	63	63	
700	Brenda M	750	740	750	
269	BC Forest	$18	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
381	BC Phone	$51	50¼	50¼	— ¾
3525	Brunswk	495	490	495	— 5
25	Burns Fds	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10300	Cad. Dev	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
400	Cal Pow	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
7300	Camflo	795	775	790	—10
100	Can Perm	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
9450	C Tung	240	220	225	—15
950	C Cablesy	$16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¾
3292	C Imp Bank	$30¼	29⅞	30	+ ¼
586	CIL	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
10692	Cdn Tire A	$49¼	46½	47⅝	—2⅜
700	Cassiar	$11⅛	11	11	
505	Celanese	455	450	455	— 5
4700	Chemaloy	315	305	310	— 5
1200	Chieftan D	$11	11	11	+ ¼
475	C Holiday I	$9½	9⅝	9½	
800	Con Bldg	280	275	275	
2	Con Fardy	53	50	50	
4800	C Rambler	365	335	350	—15
7808	Con Distrb	$22½	20½	21½	—2¼
3700	Cons Gas	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
300	Conwest	505	505	505	— 5
2925	Craigmt	775	760	765	+10
258	Crush Intl	$13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
3679	Denison	$38⅝	38	38⅛	— ½
100	Dicknsn	350	350	350	
6175	Dofasco	$28¼	28	28	— ¼
980	Dom Store	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
325	Dupont	$31	31	31	+ ¾
400	Dylex L A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	
610	Electro Hd	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
530	Emco	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
3736	Falcon C	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
865	Fed Ind Ltd	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1007	Francana	970	950	970	
950	Fraser	$21	21	21	
1000	Gen Distrb	$14	14	14	
1166	Gnt Mascl	310	305	305	— 5
2950	Gibraltar	$13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
350	Granduc	385	385	385	— 5
300	Gt Cdlsds	825	820	825	
602	GL Paper	$24	22⅞	23½	— ⅛
600	Greyhnd	$18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
714	Guar Trst	$11	11	11	— ⅛
1200	Hambro C	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
100	Hawker S	455	455	455	— 5
100	Hays Dna	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15280	Houston O	340	325	335	+ 5
2956	HB Oil Gas	$51½	50¾	51	+ ½
2400	Huron Eri	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
6650	IAC	$17	16⅞	17	
140	Indusmin	$10	10	10	— ⅛
343	Inland Gas	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	
9032	Intpr Pipe	$23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
866	Int Mogul	$13½	13	13	— ½
1700	Kaiser Re	325	320	325	
1740	Kaps Tran	$6¼	6	6	
200	Koffler	$6	6	6	— ⅛
300	Labatt	$26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ¼
455	Lab Min	$42¼	42¼	42¼	—1¼
325	Laura Sec	$8½	8⅛	8¼	
1370	Lob Co A	$6½	6¼	6½	
1650	Lob Co B	$6½	6⅛	6½	
300	Leeb M	490	480	490	
400	Mclan H A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2475	MB Ltd	$32½	32	32	— ¼
1400	Mattgml	$32½	32½	32½	
300	Met Stores	$18	17½	17½	— ½
16	Microsyst	$9¼	8¾	9¼	
3512	Moore	$50¾	50¼	50¼	— ½
1200	Murphy	$9	9	9	
384	Nat Trust	$21½	21	21½	+ ½
7375	Noranda A	$52½	52¼	52¼	
2108	Orchan	495	485	485	— 5
25	OSF Ind	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
1375	Oshawa A	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
1000	Pamour	550	530	535	—35
750	PanCan P	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
516	Petrofina	$26	25⅞	26	
1083	Pine Point	$35½	35½	35½	
900	Rapid Dta	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
3200	Rayrock	131	130	130	— 1
6915	Reed Osir A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
495	Reichho'd	$17	17	17	+ ½
700	Rothman	$15¾	15	15	— ¾
450	Scotts	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
9605	Shell Can	$20½	20⅛	20⅜	
4520	Sherritt	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
1080	Siebens	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18324	Simpsons	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1330	Simpson S	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
1140	Slater Stl	$10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
975	Slat W Can	$9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
4500	Southam	$31½	31	31	— ⅛
100	St Brodcst	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8937	Stelco	$30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
3040	Steep R	156	153	153	— 2
3050	Sundale O	790	775	780	—20
240	Tara	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
660	Teck Cor A	395	390	395	+10
500	Teck Cor B	365	365	365	— 5
100	Teledyne	430	430	430	—20
800	Texaco	$66¼	66	66	— ½
3200	Thom Nes	$14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
520	Tor Dm Bk	$33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
50	Traders A	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
2858	Tr Can PL	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
555	Trans Mt	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
1100	U Keno	560	550	550	—15
7300	U Siscoe	600	570	570	—10
2325	Un Carbid	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
8320	Un Gas	$9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	+ ⅛
750	Union Oil	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
4900	Upp Can	279	270	279	+ 4
1800	Van Der	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
2300	Voyager P	620	605	605	— 5
200	We'dwod	$16	16	16	— ½
1033	Walburne	$12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
500	W Cdn Seed	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
2500	West Mine	320	315	320	
6200	W Realty	$7	7	7	— ¼
8900	Westmhse	$21	20½	21	+ 1
1575	Weston	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
1947	White Pas	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2140	Woodwd A	$24	24	24	+ ½
2830	Yk Bear	400	390	395	— 5
1100	Yukon C	193	193	193	+ 2

Total sales 1,969,240 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1025	Algoma	$18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
119	Asbestos	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
72565	Bank Mont	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
350	Bombard	380	375	375	— 5
1683	Brinco	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1051	CAE Ind	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
451	Can Cement	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2685	Con Bath	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
190	Crn Zell A	$22	22	22	— ½
2200	Fncl Col	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3100	Imasco	$31½	31	31	
2650	Ivaco	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
212	Laur Fin	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
1400	Molson A	$24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅜
300	Phoenix C	300	295	295	— 5
3187	Power Cp	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
2109	Price Co	$15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
1365	Royal Bank	$35⅛	34½	34½	— ½
3020	Royal Trust	$25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
400	Zellers	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 988,164 shares.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

1st

Loan facilities of

$A15,000,000

for

FIRST CHICAGO AUSTRALIA LIMITED

a wholly owned subsidiary of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

have been arranged by

HILL SAMUEL AUSTRALIA LIMITED

and will be provided by

Australian European Finance Corporation Limited

Darling and Company Limited

Elder's Finance & Investment Co. Limited

Hill Samuel Australia Limited

International Pacific Corporation Limited

M.B.C. International Limited

Partnership Pacific Limited

Cannon Street Investments

35% rise in earnings per share

Pre-tax profits exceed £3.5million

Six year record

Year	Group profit before taxation £000's	Total assets £000's	Capital employed £000's	Dividend rate %	Basic earnings per share p
1968	8	356	323	6	0.5
1969	22	373	320	8	0.8
1970	214	1,474	1,322	8	2.0
1971	373	3,489	2,846	12	2.99
1972	1,538	47,854	19,336	18	4.82
1973	**3,513**	**122,280**	**29,337**	**18.9**	**6.51**

- The Directors have declared a second interim dividend of 0.9p (gross 1.29p), in lieu of final, payable on 21st September, 1973 to Shareholders on the Register on 24th August, 1973, so bringing the total dividends for the year to 1.27p (gross 1.89p).
- The Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders on 6th September, 1973.
- The 39th Annual General Meeting will be held on 28th September, 1973.

Head Office – 27/32, Old Jewry, London, EC2R 8DQ. Telephone: 01-606 8101.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26¾	12½	AAR orp	10	7	13	13	13 —	⅛
12⅞	5½	AAVCos .20	5	1	7	7	7	
11⅛	8½	AbrdMt .40a	5	2	10¾	10¾	10¾+	¼
3¾	1¾	Aberden Pet	75	4	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	1⅞	Acme Hami	150	5	1½	1½	1½	
2¼	1¼	Acme Prec	12	2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
18	3⅜	Action Ind	7	9	5¼	5¼	5¼—	¼
19⅛	10¼	Admirlin .50	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
37½	7½	Adobe Corp	16	15	8⅝	8¾	8¾+	⅛
5½	2⅜	A&EPlast P	5	1	3	3	3	
7¼	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	7	6	5½	5	5	
4⅛	2	Aeronca Inc		1	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Aerosol	11	7	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
8⅝	4½	AffilCap .39t	3	14	4¼	4	4 —	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Affil Cp wt		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	4⅝	AIC Phf .56t	6	2	5	5	5	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	15	24	10⅛	9¾	10 +	⅜
11¼	6⅞	Airpax .45t	6	2	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
23⅝	13⅝	Airwick .16	27	137	22	20⅝	20⅞—	1⅛
58	53¼	AlaP pf4.20		225	53½	53½	53½—	½
7⅝	4⅛	Alaska Airl		12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	2½	Alba Waldn		11	3	3	3	
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	12	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	AllAmer Ind		3	2	2	2	
17	7¾	Alleghy Airl	12	11	9	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
8⅝	3	AlleqA wtN		1	4	4	4	
18⅞	5⅝	Alles Cp wt		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6½	AllanTR .79t	6	3	10¾	10¼	10¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Allied Art	1	12	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
12⅝	8½	Allied Cntrl	9	1	9½	9½	9½	
3⅝	2⅝	Alpha Ind	19	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	4	5	5	5	
1⅛	⅝	Altec Corp		22	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
1¼	½	Altec Cp wt		6	⅝	9-16	⅝+	1-16
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		2	3	3	3 —	⅛
11⅝	7	AlterFds .50	6	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
64½	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	49¼	49	49¼+	¾
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	74	5	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
12	5	AHessLL wt		23	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
4⅝	1⅜	Am Agroncs		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14	8	AmBltrt .50	4	3	8½	8½	8½	
26⅝	14⅝	AmBusP .20	18	3	16¾	16½	16½—	¼
3½	⅞	ACenMtg wt		4	1	1	1 —	⅛
30⅛	24⅝	AFtch 2.77e	8	2	26¼	26	26 —	¼
16½	10	AmGard Pd	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6½	Alsraeli .26e	8	22	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
9	6½	AMaizeB .33	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
44¼	36⅝	Am Mf 1.87e	6	2	41¼	41	41¼+	½
24	5½	AmMI 1 .10e	7	4	8½	8½	8½+	¾
38½	31½	A Petrl 1.10	11	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	¾
14⅛	6½	A Plan 2.30t	11	5	8¾	8½	8¾+	⅛
4⅜	3	A Prec .05e	10	7	3	3	3 —	⅛
11	9⅝	A RltT 1.13e	11	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16¼	4¼	Am Recreat	7	71	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
18⅛	6¾	ASafeE .68t	6	4	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
6½	3¼	A Techl .05e	4	5	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
26¾	7¾	AmTrain Sv	13	3	11	11	11	
62	16	AMICCp .04	10	28	18	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
3½	1½	Andrea Rad		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1½	Anglo C .10e	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24⅜	6¾	Anthony Ind	4	20	7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
2	1	AO Indust	11	35	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
4	1⅜	Applid Data	22	5	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
30½	20½	Aquit Ca .20	22	64	22⅞	22½	22½	
2⅝	1	Argus Inc		27	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
22¾	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	12	7	18	17⅜	17⅞—	⅛
27⅜	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.35	7	29	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	26	14¼	13½	13⅝+	⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	5	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
10¾	5¼	Arrow Elect	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
18⅞	8	Arundel .89t	7	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
15¾	8	Asamera O	27	169	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛+	⅜
12⅛	7⅛	Aspro .40b	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
4¾	1⅜	AssdFd .05p		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34⅞	5¼	AsdMt 2.10e		95	6½	5⅝	6⅛+	⅜
31¼	22¼	AsdProd .40	7	15	27¾	27½	27½—	½
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16⅛	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
2	1	Atco Ind		15	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
33	21½	Atic Fin .52	13	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	½
7¾	2¾	AtlcoMtg wt		11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
27¾	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.30e	9	149	27¾	27½	27⅝	
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
33⅞	17½	Augatinc .10	27	15	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	½
26¾	11	Austral Oil	11	27	13½	12⅞	13 —	¼
9½	3	Auto Bldg	6		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8¾	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
67	41	AutSwit .64e	16	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜—	¼
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	8	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
46⅝	32½	Avondl 1.20b	8	1	35	35	35	
20⅝	16½	AVX Ceram	14	7	18⅛	18½	18⅝—	⅛

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅞	14⅝	BanFd 1.45e		7	14½	14⅜	14½—	¼
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		18	1½	1½	1½	
25⅝	16	BanstrCll Lt	10	43	22	20⅞	21½+	¾
21	9⅜	BankrU .20e	19	35	14¾	14¼	14½—	½
5¼	3½	Barbra Lyn	6	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	2⅜	Barclay Ind	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		3	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
15⅛	7½	Barnwel Ind	28	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
12⅛	4	Barry R .42t	6	11	6	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
3½	1⅜	Bartell Med	9	29	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅝	3⅜	Barth Sp .27	7	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4¼	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	42	3	3	3	3	
6⅝	3	BasinPet Cp	10	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	BayrkU .81e		12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅜	20⅝	BenSM 2.65e	7	10	22⅞	22¼	22¼—	⅛
8½	2⅝	BenStMg wt		4	3½	3½	3½	
6½	3⅝	Benrus Crp	10	2	4⅝	4⅜	4½—	⅛
15¼	4	Berg En .44f	5	7	4⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅜
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
1	⅝	BergRlt wt		11	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17	12⅝	Brg B pf1.15		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8½	5¼	BernzOmat	10	5	5½	5½	5½—	¼
18½	6½	Berven .08h	10	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
3⅞	2½	Bethlem Cp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	½
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	8	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅞	6⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	2	6	6	6	
29¾	16⅝	BgBear 1.08	5	24	18¾	18½	18½—	½
5⅝	2½	BigV Supmk	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .72	10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
14¾	5	Bio Dynam	12	360	10⅛	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Blasings .40	7	3	7½	7½	7½	
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	7	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
1½	¼	Bluebird wt		11	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
24⅝	9⅝	Bodin Ap .20	7	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
11¼	4½	Bohack Crp		20	4⅝	4½	4½	
4½	1	Boothe Cmp		11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
44⅞	19¾	Bowmar Ins	11	335	37⅜	34¼	34¼—	2¼
25⅝	7¾	Bowne .20	5	6	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
26⅛	7⅝	Brad Ragan	10	15	10	10	10 —	⅛
50	21⅜	BradfCm Sv	46	4	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞—	¼
17½	9½	BraniftAr wt		10	12¼	11¾	11¾—	⅛
16	8¼	BrfAirA .50t		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
21¾	17¼	BrascanLi 1	4	9	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		1	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16¼	12	Brewer .40	8	9	14	13¾	14 +	½
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	9	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4½	2	BrownCo wt		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
32⅝	19⅛	BwnFA .40b	12	3	21½	20⅞	21⅛	
33⅞	20½	BwnFB .40b	13	3	22	22	22 +	⅜
34⅛	23	BTMtg 2.71e	8	31	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
5⅞	2½	Buehler Cp	16	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
15⅛	9½	Buell In .25r	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
27⅞	15⅞	Bundy 1.08a	5	2	16⅛	16¼	16¼—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Burgoss Ind		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20¼	10	BurnsInt .60	11	13	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞—	½
10½	4½	Butler Aviat	5	10	7⅛	7	7	
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	25	63	21½	20⅞	21 —	½

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	3¾	Cabicom Gn		5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13½	6¼	Cagles In A	9	45	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
19¼	7¾	Caldor .15b	6	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅛	5⅝	Calcomp		19	8¼	8	8 —	⅜
24¼	14	Cal PriCm 1	8	5	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
4⅝	2¾	Calvert Exp	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	6⅝	Camcoln .05		10	6½	6	6 —	½
8¼	5 1-16	CampChib	13	37	7 3-16	6⅝	6⅝—	3-16
13⅛	8⅛	Campin .30b	5	2	12	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
4⅝	2¾	CdnExp GO	44	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	83	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	5⅝	CdnJvin .30t	458	206	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
5⅜	3⅜	CdnMar .10e	14	20	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
68⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	65	3	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜—	¼
4⅝	2½	Canverl Int		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	3⅝	Capital Res	9	20	4⅛	4	4 —	⅜
5⅜	3	CapitlFd .12	9	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	10	14	11½	11½	11½	
21½	4⅞	Caressa .20	5	17	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	25	131	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛—	¼
72½	63¾	CaroPL pf 5		z70	64	64	64 +	¼
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		69	4¾	4½	4½—	¼
9	4	Carrols Dev	11	23	4¼	4	4 —	¼
30½	16⅝	Castle AM 1	4	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2½	1½	Castleton In	27		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20½	10	Castlwd Int	18	4	13½	13¼	13½+	½
13½	6½	Cavitron Cp	22	16	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	CelluCraft		19	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅜
8⅝	4¼	CentSec .09e		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6½	3⅞	Centind .11r	5	9	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	4	22	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
2⅛	1	Certron Cp	25	2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
14⅞	3⅞	ChampH .02	12	298	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7⅞	3¾	Charlr Med	13	8	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
8⅝	6	CHBFds .23t	5	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11¼	3¾	ChicUni .51t	6	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	8	4	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
39⅞	15¾	CICvF 1.59e		18	17	16¾	16¾—	¼
4¾	1⅝	CIMtgGr wt		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2⅝	Cinema 5 Lt		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		6	1⅛	1	1⅛	
26⅛	10	Circle K .26	12	24	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
18¾	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	8	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1½	CitizMtg wt		1	1½	1½	1½	
18⅝	6⅝	CK Petrolm	21	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3½	CL Finl	4	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Clark Cons	20	1	2	2	2	
8⅞	8⅝	Clarkan Ind	9	4	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2	Clary Corp		2	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
11⅛	5⅝	Clopay .05r	4	3	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	71	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
61⅝	18	CMI Inv wt		47	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	1⅝
12¼	6½	Coachmn In	4	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	6	8	8	8 —	⅛
28¼	11	Coff Mat .56	16	21	20¼	19½	19¾—	¼
7⅞	3⅝	Cohu In .15e		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20¼	4⅞	Colt Intl	7	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
26¾	11⅝	Cole Nat .46	7	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
38	14⅝	Coleman .44	12	29	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	¼
22½	6¾	ColfTow .15e	4	4	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
41⅛	2⅞	Col Coml .20		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12	6½	ColonSd .150	11	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
25¾	15⅝	ColwelC .28	8	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
30⅛	24	ColwM 2.97e	8	36	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
18⅞	7	ColwMtg wt		17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
44	15	Comb Corn	15	21	22½	22⅛	22½—	⅛
38⅞	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	18	30	22⅞	22½	22½—	¼
27⅛	8⅝	ComlAlli .27	9	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
16⅝	11⅜	CmlMet .60b	5	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
9	3	Commoder	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	ComHlth Cp	12	1	4	4	4	
16⅝	5⅝	ComPsyc Ct	11	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6½	2¼	Compac Cp	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	7¾	Compoin .32	5	55	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	¼
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	14	5	1½	1½	1½	
32⅝	17¼	Compugrp	12	2	21½	21¼	21½	
2⅝	1⅞	Comput Eq	13	31	2	1⅞	2	
8⅝	1⅜	Comput Inv	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cmput Mch		3	3	3	3	
34½	9⅝	Conche .06e	6	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Concrd Fab	27	4	3	3	3 +	⅛
3⅛	3½	Condec Crp	37	39	3	3	3	
5	3⅜	Connlly Con	19	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Connrx .44a	7	14	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		27	3	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	8⅛	Cons Ref .20	6	3	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅜
11¼	7	Consyne Cp	14	32	8⅝	8	8 —	¼
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	20	1½	1½	1½	
5⅞	2⅜	Cont Tel wt		32	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
16½	9	Cook Elc .32	10	2	11	11	11 —	½
23⅞	14½	Cook Ind	2	15	17⅞	17⅛	17¼—	½
9½	4⅝	Cop Jar .20a	8	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14¾	4⅛	Cordon Intl	14	33	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
21¼	14	Core Labs	14	1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	¼
24⅞	17	CormBlk .79	10	6	19	19	19 —	¼
4⅝	2	Colt Corp		15	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
1½	½	ColtCorp wt		2	⅝	⅞	⅞	
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		7	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
6¼	2¼	Craig Corp	5	34	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
9¼	4	Creativ Mgt	6	6	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝+	¼
20⅛	15¼	CreolP 2.28a	12	x23	18	17½	18	
4½	2⅝	Crest Foam	34	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
67¼	49½	Cross AT .42	32	16	58⅛	57¾	57¾—	⅜
12½	8⅝	CrowlyM .40	3	1	8½	8½	8⅛—	½
23⅛	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	12	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
13	7¼	Crown I .15a	4	16	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
10⅛	6⅛	Crystal Oil	14	16	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Cubic Cp .20	9	5	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
4¼	2¼	Curtis Math		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18⅞	6½	CutterA .22p		16	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	1	Data Contrl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅞	16½	Data Dcumt	8	6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Data Prod	12	18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
18½	8⅝	DavsFd .09h	17	43	18¾	17¼	18¼+	⅜
10	7⅜	DayMin .10e	29	2	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		12	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
3	1	DCL Inc		30	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
26	11⅞	Dearb Sf .25	7	421	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛—	2½
5½	3¼	DeJur Amsc	20	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	7	Del Labs	6	4	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛+	⅜
7⅝	1¼	DeltaCp Am		7	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	8¼	Dim Fd .50a	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
57⅝	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	14	30	22⅛	21¾	21¾—	1⅛
3⅛	⅝	Dero Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	25	49	27½	27⅛	27½+	½
16⅝	5	Designcr Jw	6	4	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	29	17½	16⅞	17½+	½
14⅝	7½	DHJ Indust	4	22	10⅝	9¾	9¾—	⅜
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Drll	10	7	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Diebold VC		10	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	4	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅜
2⅝	⅞	Diodes Inc	11	22	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Discont Fab	8	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Diversey .52	8	9	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
9⅞	4¼	Dixilyn Cor		15	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
52⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	29	14	36¼	35¾	35¾—	½
22¾	16¼	Domtar .60	13	12	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
6¾	1⅞	Drew Natl	42	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23¼	17⅝	DrexU 2.21e		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
15⅝	6⅝	Driver Harr	4	5	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
12¼	5½	DrFair .40b	10	12	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3½	2 7-16	Dunlop .08e	8	7	2½	2½	2½+	1-16
8⅞	8	DuplxPd .16	6	11	8½	8½	8½	
3¾	1⅝	Duraloy Co		11	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
15⅞	8½	DurTst .23b	12	28	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	22	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

E

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9⅛	E Systm .80	5	65	9⅝	9	9⅝—	⅛
29⅜	9	EriScheb .36	12	15	15½	15	15 —	¼
6⅞	4½	Earth R .12	19	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	6	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
11⅛	12	Eastn Co .88	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅜	6	Eastrn Frst	5	17	7¼	6⅞	7 +	⅜
4¼	2⅞	Eazor Exer	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¼	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	11	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
20	11½	Ecodyne	21	5	16	16	16 —	⅛
21½	8½	Edginglin O	6	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	Edo Corp	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	13	3	5	5	5	
20⅛	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	6	28	9	8⅝	9	
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	8	3	4	4	4	
8½	5¾	El Hose .20r	7	11	6¼	6¼	6½	
17⅝	10¼	Electrog .80	5	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
3⅝	1⅜	Elect Assist	13	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
34⅝	16⅝	ElectrnA .80	13	2	24¾	24½	24½—	⅛
10⅞	3½	Electsp .36t	7	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		23	⅛	1-16	⅛+	1-16
16	6⅝	ZI Tronics	7	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
7⅝	2⅝	Empress Int	4	10	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
11¼	7⅛	EpkoSh .64a	6	4	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
5⅝	2	Ero Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅝	2⅝	Espey Mfg		2	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅛	5½	Esq Rad El	4	7	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
4¼	2⅜	Essex Chem	6	8	3	3	3	
17¼	6½	Etz Lav .09e	9	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
17½	7⅝	EvanAr .10b	10	8	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
35¾	13	Exceliny Co	15	8	14⅝	14½	14½—	¾
20½	10⅞	Execuin .24	13	39	10⅞	10½	10½—	½

F

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¾	3	Fab Ind	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
8¼	2⅝	FairTex Mll	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15½	8⅞	FairNbl .1 r5	5	2	9½	9½	9½	
11¼	5¼	Falcon Sbd	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	13	3	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
10½	5⅜	Fanny Frm		3	6⅞	6½	6½—	½
15⅛	5⅝	Fash Fa .32t	8	10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
3	1⅝	Fed Resrces		11	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
16	8⅝	Felmont Oil	9	56	10	9¾	9⅞	
7⅝	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		6	5⅛	5	5 —	⅜
44⅞	25	FideIG 3.25e	7	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
19¼	4⅛	FidelcGr wt		5	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4¼	2	Fields Plast		3	2	2	2 —	⅛
13⅝	8½	Film Cp .06	6	20	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
5⅝	2½	Filmways		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
23⅞	6⅞	FlitDyn .01e	8	4	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
31⅞	10⅝	FinSanB .20	3	32	10½	10	10⅛—	⅜
13⅝	9⅛	FinGen .24b	6	30	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
17	14⅞	Fst Conn 1a	11	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	10	7	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
25	11⅛	FstS&LS .40	4	14	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
20¼	10¼	Fstmark .20	7	2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
24	9⅛	FischP 1.11t	8	6	11⅛	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
5¾	2½	Flagglnd .12	8	35	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	7	16	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜	
12½	7½	Flavrind .30	3	13	8	8	8 —	⅛
15¾	10⅝	Flight Safty	13	4	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Flock Ind		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	Fla Capital	7	12	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10⅝	8¼	Fla Rock In	6	10	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
37¼	14⅝	Fluke M .85t	12	17	21⅝	21	21 —	⅝
25⅝	8⅝	FlyTiger wt		48	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Foodram Sp		15	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
110¼	93½	Ford Can 3a	6	250	95⅝	95¼	95½—	⅛
12	7½	Forest C .17	13	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
10	3	ForestL .09t		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅞	9¾	FoxStaP .28	8	150	11	10	10½—	¾
8⅛	5	FPA Cp .07e	5	2	8	8	8	
9⅞	6½	FrankRl .76	12	10	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
12⅞	6½	FrankNu .32	8	4	7	7	7	
12½	7⅝	FrantzM .64	5	5	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	10	19	18½	17½	17½—	1
11¾	4⅞	Frier Ind	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25½	12	Frigitronic	27	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
8⅛	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	48	5⅝	5	5 —	⅝
5⅛	2⅝	FrontAir wt		7	3	3	3	

G

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	6¾	Gabriel .43t	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	5½	Galaxy Cof	6	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
16	8⅝	Garan .26a	6	x23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
8⅝	4⅝	Garber AL	6	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
14⅞	7⅛	Garcia Corp	7	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
12⅝	6½	Garlnd .30e	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅝	6⅝	Gearhart .24	8	11	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Gen Buildrs	30	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
37¼	14⅝	G Cinma .40	10	4	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
7	3⅝	GenEduc Sv	4	17	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Empl .04e	8	5	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	6	Gen Interior		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	6	15	4	4	4 +	⅛
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	6	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅛	4⅝	Genge Inc	7	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4	1½	Genisco Tch	13	10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝—	⅛
23	6½	Geon Ind	9	15	9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
8⅞	5⅝	Gerber Sci	25	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
22⅝	11⅝	Giant F .50a	5	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
11⅜	7	GiantYel .40	13	45	9 13-16	9¼	9¼—	⅜
2⅝	¾	Gilbert Cos		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Gladne .13t	7	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅛	3½	Glasrock Pr		92	6	5⅛	5⅛+	½
17	16	GlatfltrP .80	8	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8½	5½	Gin Ger .20r	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1¾	8⅛	GlenDis .42t	12	9	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
14⅛	7	Glosser .22	6	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
12¾	7¼	Glover Inc	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5¼	Gidblatt .36	5	6	5⅞	5⅝	5¼	
27	16	Golden Cycl	12	8	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅜
10⅛	3⅛	Gold W Mob	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
16	4	GoodLS .10e	4	14	4⅝	4½	4½	
6⅝	4½	Goodrich wt		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10	8⅛	Gould T .61e	9	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
36⅝	27	Grainger .27	29	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	1⅝
12	4½	Gland Auto	6	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
6⅝	2¼	Granite Mgt		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11	5½	GrasVa .30e	11	25	10⅛	10	10	
13⅛	6½	GrayMf .84t	7	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1⅛	⅝	GreatAm In		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4¼	2½	GtBasin Pet	37	26	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	GtLkCh .05e	11	84	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	¼
10¼	6⅞	GtScotS .29t	6	2	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
25½	4⅛	Greenm .92t	4	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Greer Hyd	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅛	10⅛	GREIT 1.28	10	24	10½	10½	10½	
6¼	3	GryhdC .20e	5	1	4	4	4	
32¼	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	20	25	24¼	23¼	23¼—	¼
18⅞	12¼	GrossTlc .90	7	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
11	6¼	Grow C .32b	8	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	15	6	3	3	3 —	⅛
1⅞	1	GSC En .05e		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4¾	2⅝	GTI Corp	15	1	3	3	3	
11½	3⅛	GuardMt wt		5	5½	5½	5½—	¼
21½	15⅝	GtIMR 2.11e	9	18	16½	16¼	16¼—	¼
2⅝	1	GulfMRlt wt		9	1	1	1	
15½	5⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	17	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
20⅝	15½	Glt SM 2.29e	7	1	18	18	18	
35	20	Glfstrm LD	9	6	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	

H

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	2⅝	Hallcft Hom	22	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	HallsMor .40	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	HamilC .22e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6¾	3¼	Hampsh .29t	3	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10	4½	Hamptin .32	7	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4	Hanvr Plan	14	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11½	8½	HanvrSh .55	5	1	9¾	9¾	9¾—	¼
15⅝	9¼	Hart Alf .40	8	13	12½	12½	12½	
11⅞	2½	Hartfld Zdy	3	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
36½	19	HartzMt Cp	34	49	28¼	28	28 —	½
5⅛	1⅝	Harvcy Grp	37	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12¼	5	Hasbro Ind	8	5	7	6⅞	7	
9¼	6½	Hasting .20a	7	2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	HaydnS .05p		5	2¾	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Har Mal .48	5	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15	6⅝	HertfJo .24a	12	351	14¾	14⅜	14⅛—	¼
11⅞	5	HIG Inc	27	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
10⅛	6½	HiShear Cp	35	3	9⅜	9	9⅛	
5⅝	1⅜	Highind Cap		12	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3	Hillhaven	9	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	6	20	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	20	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
47⅞	35⅛	HomeOA .50	38	6	47¼	47⅜	47¼—	⅛
45	36	HomeOB .50	35	18	43⅝	43	43⅝+	⅝
23	15⅝	HormelG .87	12	1	17	17	17 +	¼
10	5½	Horn Hardrt		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20⅛	9¾	Hoskins 1	5	x1	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
22⅞	17⅝	HospM 2.08e	8	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
3	1	HospMtg wt		14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35⅝	13	Hosp Mtr In	9	5	13½	13¼	13½—	¼
25¼	15¾	Hotel I 2.10e	8	14	19⅝	19½	19½—	¼
18⅞	6⅛	House Ron	6	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
39⅞	20⅝	Houst Oil M	27	73	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	
53	33½	HubellA 1.08	14	3	39⅞	39½	39⅞—	⅛
53½	33⅝	HubellB 1.08	14	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	⅝
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	29	6	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝+	⅜
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	63	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
8⅞	3	HuntHlt .42t	4	10	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
26	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	17	28	26	25½	25½—	½
11⅞	4	Hycel Inc		21	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
28⅛	15⅞	HygFd 1.23t	8	20	25½	25⅛	25½+	⅛

I

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16½	12½	ICB Corp	11	1	13	13	13 —	½
8½	7⅝	ICH Corp	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
22¼	17¾	ICM R 1.80e	10	4	19¼	19½	19¼+	⅛
7¼	5½	ImChm .27e	15	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
7¾	5⅛	Imper Ind	4	20	5⅞	5½	5½—	¼
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .60	32	75	42½	42	42¼+	⅜
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
57⅝	52½	IndplPL pf 4		z40	51½	51½	51½—	1
3⅛	1	Inflight Svc		18	1⅝	1½	1½	
10⅝	5½	Instron .05e	8	1	7⅝	7¾	7¾—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Instrum Sys	8	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅝	2½	Intrmedco	44	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		46	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
6¼	3	InFuneral S	6	8	3½	3¼	3½+	¼
11⅝	9⅝	IniGenin .70	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Ind Prot .10	5	11	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
5⅝	2	Int Stretch		10	2	2	2	
59¼	19½	IntSyst .06h	22	z2400	46½	44	44½—	1½
8⅛	2½	Interphoto		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
12⅞	11	Interway Cp	5	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	½
6½	2½	Investm Fla	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
36⅝	21¼	InDiv A 1.80	5	21	22¾	22	22 —	½
9¼	5½	InvDivB .45	6	4	6	6	6 +	⅛
16⅞	11	InvRIT 1.42e	12	8	11⅞	11¾	11¾+	⅛
10¼	7⅛	Inv Roy .14a	15	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20½	14⅝	Ionics Inc	27	12	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	½
15⅞	6¼	Iroquois Bd	10	10	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
10½	3⅝	Irvin Indust	6	5	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼
8	6	ISC Ind .30	7	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
7½	7¼	IsraelD .75e		3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp	6	32	4⅜	4⅛	4⅝	

J - K

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅞	4½	Jaclyn .26b	6	7	5	5	5	
17⅞	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	¼
14⅝	5¼	Jamswy .16t	4	11	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10	5¼	Jeannelle	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
24⅞	12⅛	Jervis 1.30t	5	13	15⅛	15⅛	15½—	½
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	12	3	3	3	3	
31⅞	7⅞	Jewelcor	8	25	10⅛	9¾	9¾—	⅜
37⅝	18⅛	John Pd .16	30	4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
9¾	6½	Jupiter Ind	6	9	7	7	7	
7⅛	4	Kaisr In .17t	5	218	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	10	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
7½	3⅞	KaneMill wt		23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	½
34⅝	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		35	13⅝	13¼	13⅛+	¼
14⅝	8⅛	Kay Corp	15	5	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
8⅝	3½	Ketchum Co		5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
23½	12	Kewanee .48	8	10	12¾	12⅜	12¾+	⅛
7	3	Key Co .20	5	5	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Keystin .15e	11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	10	6	2½	2½	2½—	1-16
12⅛	3⅝	Killearn Pr	20	43	4	3¾	3¾	
1⅝	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		37	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
25½	13⅝	KingRd .09e	10	6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	¼
37⅛	31¾	KingLaf 1.60	10	9	31	31	31 —	¾
14⅛	6½	Kingstip .12	6	3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27⅛	15	Kirbyind .44	5	1	18	18	18 —	¼
10⅞	4	Kit Mfg	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27⅞	11⅝	Knicker Toy	8	11	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅞
12⅝	6⅞	Knott H .15p		1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
23	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	10	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
21¾	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	2	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛

L

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	1⅛	LaBarge		20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
30⅞	8½	Lafay Radio	6	14	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
4½	2¼	LAlgion App	29	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2½	Lake Shore	131	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	LaMaur .36	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
8½	4½	Lane W .24t	4	13	4⅝	4½	4½	
6½	4⅛	LaPointe .20	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅞	⅞	LaTour Bck		9	⅞	13-16	⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	Lndmrk Ld	4	8	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6	2½	Laneco Inc	15	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	10⅝	LarwR 1.24e	8	43	11½	10⅞	11 —	½
1⅛	⅛	LarwinR wt		33	⅛	⅛	⅛	
38	11⅝	LCA Cp .11e	6	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	¼
14	5	LeGran .16	7	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
20	9⅝	Lea Ronl .24	11	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅞	3⅝	Leader Intl		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	3⅝	Leads Hous	5	23	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5½	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		45	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
17¾	9	Leath Co .50	5	8	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
25	12⅝	Lee Entr .30	9	21	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
7¼	4¼	Lee Natl	19	35	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Lehigh Pres	7	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅞	6	Leisure Tec	4	2	6¾	6¾	6¾+	¼
55½	35¼	LernerSr .9.5	6	45	37⅞	36⅞	37 +	¼
41⅞	23	LernerSt wt		33	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅝
18⅝	8⅝	LesFay .32b	6	24	9¼	8¾	9 —	⅛
13⅛	7⅝	LewisBF .20	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4½	1	Libco Corp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Liberty Fab		1	2½	2½	2½	
4¼	2½	LilyLynn A	4	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Lincoln Am	25	11	3	3	3	
22	11½	Lolyds Elec	5	9	14	13½	13⅝—	¼
2⅝	1⅜	Lodge S .05es	29	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	6¼	Lohmn .32a	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19¼	5½	LoewThe wt		44	7⅝	7⅛	7¼—	⅜
26½	21¼	LouisCe 1.08	6	1	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		28	3	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
10⅝	2	Luby Corp		7	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9	2½	Lundy Elec	8	7	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

M

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	⅞	Macro Chat		7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅝	½	Mallry Ran		2	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
8	2⅝	MamMrt .22		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	6	Mansf T .50	7	15	6	5⅞	6	
3¾	3½	Marinduq B		169	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Mark Contrl		2	5⅛	5½	5½	
4⅝	3	Marlene Ind	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅛	Marshall Fd	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	5	7	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
13⅛	5½	Masland .40	7	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
22¼	7	Masnelin .30	5	6	8½	8	8 —	⅜
10⅞	4¼	MaulBro .20	9	2	4½	4½	4½	
10½	6⅝	McCro wt n		4	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
16⅛	5	McCull Oil		136	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
19⅞	13¾	McDonh .40	6	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
8⅛	2½	McKeon Cn	5	15	3¼	3	3	
5	1½	MDC Corp		23	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅛	10⅝	Means FW 1	7	1	11¼	11½	11½+	¼
16⅛	8⅞	Medalst .32	5	3	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	4	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
13	4⅝	Medenco .08	8	5	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
43½	31¾	MediaGn .54	13	8	36¼	35⅝	35¾—	⅛
27	10½	MEM Co .64	5	2	12	12	12 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Meridian In	20	9	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	5	6	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
8⅞	3½	Metrocare	4	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5¼	3	Mich Genl	4	4	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
4⅝	2½	MichSug .10	38	1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
17¾	10	Midld C .30b	4	1	10	10	10 —	¼
11⅞	6	Midld Glass	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15	9	MidRub .32e	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
19	8	MidFinl .36b	6	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
25⅞	13¾	Milgo Elect	8	21	17	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅝	7⅜	Miller H	3	1	9	9	9 —	¼
12¼	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
37⅝	18¾	Mil Roy .20a	14	10	23	22½	23 +	⅜
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	3	12½	12	12 —	¼
6⅝	2¾	MoKanTx ct		8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
41⅝	16½	Mitchell En	14	6	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	½
5⅞	2¾	Mite Corp	9	31	4½	4⅛	4¼—	⅜
10⅝	2¼	MoAmCo Cp	3	4	2½	2¼	2½+	¼
9¾	4⅝	Miybden wt		9	6½	6	6½	
60	55½	MonP pf4.40		z10	55½	55½	55½	
62	56	Mon pfC4.50		z20	56	56	56 —	1
12	6⅝	Moog Inc	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅛	9⅝	MtgGr 1.29e	9	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Mouldings		5	2⅛	2	2	
18	14⅝	MtVernM 1	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12½	8⅝	MPB Cp .40	5	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	MPS Intl Cp	16	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

N

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	8	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	Nards Micr	5	18	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Alfalfa	21	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
2⅝	1	NatBellas H		25	1	1	1 —	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	N Distr .10e	7	22	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
21⅞	12⅛	Nat Gen wt		26	14	13½	14 +	⅜
7⅛	3¼	Nat Gn wt n		72	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	NatHlth Enr	10	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
1⅝	½	Natind wt		13	⅝	11-16	⅝+	1-16
16⅝	3⅝	NKinney Cp	4	10	4	4	4	
22½	7⅝	NMedEn .10	6	10	8¾	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	9	6	12⅝	12½	12½	
8⅛	4⅝	Nat Silv .20e	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1⅛	Nat System	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Neonex .05	5	1	3	3	3	
2¼	1⅝	Nestle LeM	10	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
52	25⅝	NEng Nuclr	28	5	47	46⅞	46⅞	
6⅝	4⅝	NHamp .85e	8	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	½
1½	⅞	Newldria M	18	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
24⅛	13⅝	NMexA .84t	36	9	14	13⅝	14	
4	1⅝	Newpark Rs	10	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅛	7¾	N Proc .35e	15	36	12	11⅝	12	
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	8	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFS .20a	5	1	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	Nuchols SE	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
23¼	18⅝	NJBPI 2.2 e	8	8	19¾	19½	19½—	⅛
12¼	4⅝	Noel Indust	4	3	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
6⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc	10	39	3¼	2⅞	2⅞—	½
15⅛	7⅝	NorAm Roy	29	28	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	¾
8⅝	5¼	NorCdn Oils	19	31	7	6 13-16	6 13-16—	1-16
29⅝	16⅞	NNGMob wt		37	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞—	⅝
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26⅝	13⅝	NumacO Gs	30	7	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
		NumacO fn		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	

O

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43¾	17	Offshore Co	9	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Ohio Art .20	22	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23½	16⅝	OhioBrass 1	10	9	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
20	9½	Oh Sealy .20	10	7	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅜
25½	15⅝	OKC Cp .88a	5	11	16½	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
42¾	16¾	OnanCp .30e	7	3	9	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
90¼	55⅝	OOkep 5.47e	12	z200	87½	87	87 —	1
28⅝	7⅝	OpenRd Ind	5	19	10⅝	10½	10¼—	⅜
19⅞	8½	OrlolHo .10b	5	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	37	3	1½	1½	1½	
21	9	Outdr Sprt I	6	6	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	OverhDr .32	9	3	13½	13½	13½—	¼
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	26	39	4⅛	4	4	

P - Q

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	¾	P&F Indust		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
22⅞	19½	PGE6pf 1.50		10	20½	20	20	
28	17¼	PGE pf 1.37		6	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅜
17⅝	15½	PGRd pf1.25		5	16⅝	16	16	
17	14⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
31⅝	28¾	PG 9.2pf2.32	3	10	28½	27½	27½—	1¼
28⅝	26	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
30⅝	27⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
27½	24⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
27¾	25⅝	PGE lpf 2		10	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	7	9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
64	54	PacWt pf4.50		z100	57	57	57 +	1⅛
16¼	13⅝	PNwTel 1.04	9	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
3-32	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		5	3-32	1-16	1-16	
68½	61⅞	Pac PL pf 5		z25	63	63	63	
19	8	PacSv L .28	3	4	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Pall Corp	17	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9	3⅝	PalomF .10e	4	2	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
18⅛	14⅝	PalomM 1.70e	8	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
2½	1	PalmrMf wt		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅞	5⅛	Pandl Bradf	12	5	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
3⅝	2	Pantasote	31	34	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
7⅛	5¼	Park Ch .36	7	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
35	19½	Parsons .33e	19	15	27½	27¼	27¼+	¼
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	4	27	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12¾	6⅛	PatcCG .20e		31	8	7½	7¾	
15½	11½	PeaseE .74e		7	14	14	14	
4	1	PeaseEll wt		23	1½	1	1	
11⅞	9⅞	Peel Elder	20	11	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
11⅛	10	Peerl T .20a	15	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
4⅞	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2½	1½	Penn Dix wt		24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	PenEng .60a	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5	1⅞	Penob Shoe		1	2	2	2	
1⅞	¾	Pentron Ind	21	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
29½	18¼	PepBoys 1	6	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
25⅝	16	PEPI Inc	11	6	23⅛	22¾	23⅛+	⅜
6½	4⅛	Perini .20e	3	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9⅞	5	Permaner	17	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
6⅝	3¾	PhilLD .32r	6	111	6½	6¼	6½	
4¼	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Pic n Pay St	11	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	4⅝	Piedind .24	4	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅞	7	Pioner Plas	8	2	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	7	5	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
7⅞	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
61⅞	26	PitDMo 1.20	11	2	46	45½	45½—	¼
7⅛	6½	PitWVT .57e	9	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
45⅞	33⅛	Pittway .60b	15	15	36½	36¼	36¼—	⅛
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	14	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	17	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
36¼	17⅝	Plantrnics	12	2	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
3¼	1	Plaza Group	6	5	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
8¼	4⅛	PlyGem .22t	5	4	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26½	18¼	PNBM 2.13e	8	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
6¼	1⅝	PNB MR wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Pneumo Dy		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5½	2⅛	Polaron Pd		25	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
15	8½	Polychr .45t	6	6	10	10	10 —	⅛
9½	6	Polymr .45t	9	z100	8	8	8 —	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅝	3	Pratt Rd .20	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Prel Corp	3	28	5	5	5	
33⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	21	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
13⅝	9⅝	PresRI B .84	40	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅛	8⅝	Preston .56	8	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
16⅝	6⅝	Prime Equil	7	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25⅞	14	PrpCT 1.81e	8	2	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
11	9¼	ProvGs .72a	5	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2¾	2¼	PrdRIE .24e	23	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28	10	PrudBdg .24	13	5	15	15	15	
3⅝	1⅝	Prud Fund		4	3	2⅝	3 —	⅛
12⅞	5⅛	PSA Inc wt		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7¾	3⅛	Pulte Hmes	4	2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
19¼	10	PunamS .40	6	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	

R - S - T

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15½	11	Ranchrs Ex	24	8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
37¼	23¾	RangrO Can	99	13	33¼	32⅞	32⅞—	½
34⅞	19½	Ransbrg .60	9	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
6¾	3⅜	RapdAm wt		11	5	4⅞	5	
7	4⅛	Rath Pack		9	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
10⅞	6¾	RaymPr .40	7	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅛	4⅛	RB Indust	7	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅛	15⅝	RealEst 1.40	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
15½	12⅞	RltInT 1.53e	11	8	15	14⅝	14⅝—	½
23½	18⅝	Rlt RT 2.21e	8	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
27⅞	16⅝	Recrion Crp	6	61	23¼	22¼	23	
3¼	1½	Reeves Telc	8	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
51	28¼	RepNat NY	6	12	29	28½	28½—	⅜
68¾	42⅞	ReschCtl .08	43	5	58½	58½	58½—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	13	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
9¾	5¼	Resistflx .30	9	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Resrtsintl A	9	36	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5¾	3½	Resrtsintl B	14	1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅝	1⅝	Rest Assoc		5	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
8¼	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4½	RH Med Svc	5	3	5¼	5	5 —	⅜
13⅛	4⅞	Riblet Prod	4	6	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
5½	2¼	Richford In		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	2	Richton .15e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		23	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		2	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	13	25	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
18⅞	8½	RisdonM .36	5	14	10½	10	10 —	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Robino Lad	3	6	6¾	6¼	6¼—	⅛
32½	15⅝	Robintech	18	30	22	20½	20½—	1⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
14½	10	Rockway .80	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	21	16	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
8⅝	3½	Roland Intl	3	5	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
13¼	5⅛	Rollins Intl	7	14	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
6⅝	1¼	Ronco Telep	73	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4	2⅝	Rosenau Br		1	2	2	2	
10¾	4	Rossmor Cp	4	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
26½	16⅝	Rowan .14	16	28	23¼	22¼	23¼+	1⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Rowind Inc		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6	3	RoyBch Col	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	RSC Indust	11	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	Rusco Ind	18	39	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	5	13	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
15½	9⅝	Russl Cp 4.0	4	4	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
29¼	13½	RyanHo .10e	15	16	20¾	20½	20½—	¼
5½	2⅝	SafranSy A	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	10⅞	StJohnsT 6.2	4	2	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Salem Corp	15	2	6	6	6	
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	25	50	19⅞	18½	19⅝+	⅜
8	5⅛	S Carlo .85r	5	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
14½	13	SDie G pf 1		2	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7¼	2⅞	Sanitas .12	16	18	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		28	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
7¼	4⅞	Saturn Airw	5	1	6	6	6	
17½	7¾	Saundr L 2.0	5	3	9	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
7	3⅝	Savoy Ind		20	4	3¾	4 —	⅛
9⅝	7¼	Schenut .20e	5	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	6½	Schick Inc	3	4	7½	7¼	7¼	
3⅞	1⅜	Schiller Ind	27	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4¼	2⅝	Sci Mgt 1.1e	7	2	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	17	2	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
8¼	1⅝	Scotlex Cp		4	2⅝	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
39⅞	11¾	ScottyHo 15	21	10	20	19½	19¾+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ScrivBog 3.2	4	10	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Scurry Rain	96	50	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	¾
9	6⅛	SbdAllAll .30	4	3	7½	7¼	7¼	
22	10¾	Sea Contain	7	191	14½	14	14 —	⅞
4⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	8	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
10	4⅞	Season All	8	19	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
15⅛	7⅞	Sec Mt 12.8e	7	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
2⅝	½	SecMt In wt		13	13-16	¾	¾	
15⅝	5⅝	Sec Plastics	6	1	6	6	6	
12½	5⅞	Selas Cp 2.7	7	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
7¾	2⅞	Seligm Asso	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23⅛	8¼	Semec .48t	8	4	11⅛	11	11 —	⅜
14¼	4½	Service Cp I	5	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
6⅝	2⅝	Servo Corp	7	10	4	3¾	3¾	
14⅛	8	Servotr 1.0r	8	2	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Seton Co .45	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shaer Shoe		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
24½	9⅝	Shawin 2.7h	8	23	13	12¾	13 +	⅜
13⅝	5	ShelttrR 0.5e	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
13¼	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
21⅛	8⅛	Shanoh Oil	18	4	9	8⅞	9	
16⅛	14⅝	Shn O pf1.55		2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
6⅛	3¼	Shopwll 2.6e	34	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
13	4	Shu mTr En	13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
18⅝	6	SikesCp 2.0	11	11	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
4	3¼	Sim Sch 1.0e	6	36	3¼	3	3 —	¼
9	4⅝	Simpixt .37t	6	2	5½	5½	5½	
3⅛	1⅞	Slikin SmRt	13	2	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	2⅜	SMDind 2.8t	5	3	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
11¼	3	Soilltron .06	37	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
38½	10⅛	Soundsn 4.0	7	84	18¼	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
116½	108¼	SCE pf8.96		2	110	108½	108½—	1½
114¼	108½	SCE pf8.70		3	108¼	108¼	108¼—	¾
20⅞	18¼	SC 58.pf 7.45		9	18½	18½	18½	
22¼	16¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		403	16½	16	16½—	⅛
17	15	SC 47.pf 11.9		3	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
5⅜	3⅞	Sou Real Ur	17	4	5	5	5	
67¼	45¼	Sou Roc 12.0	33	4	62¼	61¾	61¾+	⅛
24½	8	Specity Rest	6	6	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅜
7¾	5	Spector Ind	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	3¼	Spectro 1.8	6	10	4	4	4	
7	3⅝	SpedOP 3.1t	33	10	4	4	4	
8½	4⅛	Speizmn Ind	3	9	4⅛	4	4½—	⅛
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	4	3	5½	5⅛	5½	
12⅞	7¼	Spientex .68	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14½	8	SSP Ind .22r	6	3	9	9	9	
18	12¼	StdAlllan .80	5	1	13	13	13 —	⅜
5	1⅝	Std Dredge		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
25¼	7⅝	StdMotA .42	6	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3½	2	SldPac Corp	5	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
24	1 3⅛	SlThoms 3⅝	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Stange .20	16	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
7	4⅝	Stanlyy .40t	51	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	Stardust Inc	10	3	3	3	3	
10⅛	7⅝	StateSL 1.0h	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
24⅞	10⅝	Statham Ins	12	19	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅝
5⅛	3¼	Steimet Inc	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	Steiber Ind	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅛	¼	Stellar Ind		23	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
31⅝	16⅜	Stepn Ch .28	10	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5½	3	SterlPre 2R.	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
15⅞	7	Sterndent	7	13	9¼	9	9 —	⅜
20⅛	13⅝	StopShop 9.0	6	33	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
18⅛	6¼	STP Cp 60.	6	20	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Stratin Grp	9	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3⅝	Struth Wells	15	8	4⅜	4	4½—	⅛
8⅛	4¾	SunCityl 25.	7	2	6	6	6	
22	15½	Sun Elec .40	14	6	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
9¼	4⅝	Sunair .12e	6	1	5½	5⅜	5½	
7	4⅝	SupFdSv 2.0	5	2	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
3 5-16	2	Supercr .10e	6	1	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16+	⅛
12⅛	4½	Sup Ind Intl	5	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
36⅝	16¼	Superscop	9	177	34¼	32½	33¼+	⅞
2⅝	⅞	Supronics	16	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	3⅝	Susquhana		9	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Susqu pf7.5k		3	9⅝	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Synalloy	8	1	3½	3½	3½	
107	46¼	Syntex .40	28	688	89	83	83¼—	3
8⅝	2½	System Eng	15	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
17½	11¾	Tasty B 8.8a	7	1	12	12	12	
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		39	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	7	35	8½	8	8¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol	15	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
27¾	14¼	Telefix 129.t	5	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	½
2⅞	¾	Telex Co wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		64	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
2¾	1	Tenney Eng		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Tensor Cp	5	3	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
25	13½	Teradyn Inc	23	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅝	11½	TesoroPt wt		10	12¾	12½	12¾	
8	3¼	Texasift Co	9	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
66⅛	58	TxPL pf45.4		z25	61¾	61¾	61¾+	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Texstar	4	8	4⅛	4	4	
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	3⅝	ThorMk 3.2t	4	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
11⅝	6¾	Thrftmrt 0.5	8	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
14¼	4⅛	Tidwell 30.	5	11	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
7	4¼	Tiffanyl .10r	7	4	5⅝	5½	5¾+	⅛
11⅞	7½	Timpte .10e	4	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
9⅛	2⅞	Titmus Opt		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25⅝	6½	Tokheim 3.5	8	6	9	9	9	
11½	3⅝	Tolchin Inst	6	5	4⅛	3¾	4⅛+	⅛
58	52	TolEd pf42.5		z100	53	53	53 +	⅛
24⅞	9	ToppsG .20e	9	10	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	11	10	7⅝	7 11-16	7 11-16+	1-16
20⅛	13⅛	Total pf7.0		3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	4	Tracor Inc	6	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
10⅝	5	TranLux .35	20	11	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
25⅝	4½	TWA wt		198	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
9½	5	TriStMtr .12	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3¼	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9¼	3⅝	Tufico Corp	6	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	16	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
28⅛	18⅝	Turnr C 1.20	6	52	20	19⅝	20 —	⅛
13¼	5⅝	TwinFair In	5	15	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
14⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	7	32	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
12⅜	8½	UnFinl .74t	4	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛

U - V

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅛	10	Uninvest .63	4	[illegible]	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27½	19⅛	UnaTr 2.38e	8	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 —	⅜
11	6⅝	UnAirPr .30	5	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2¼	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc		5	2⅜	[illegible]	2⅜—	⅛
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18¼	10⅝	UnCosF .82t	7	1	16	15¾	16—	⅝
10⅞	5⅝	Un Dollar St	4	5	5⅞	5½	5⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝	Unly Foods	7	62	2	1⅞	2	
6⅞	4	UnNat Corp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	5-16	UnNatCp wt		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		12	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf 70		24	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
19⅞	7⅞	UnP Dy .62a	5	6	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
32⅝	25⅞	USBnT 2.19e	15	4	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
[illegible]	4⅞	US Cer .100	7	10	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
19¼	6¾	US Filter	12	63	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27¾	16⅛	USLsR 1.75e	13	6	17¼	17	17	
5⅝	1	USLsg R wt		3	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	US Radium	6	5	5	5	5	
22¼	6½	US Reducin	5	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
29½	14⅝	Unilck Corp	11	5	14¼	14¼	14¼—	¼
31	16½	Unlly Buy S	15	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
5	2⅝	UnivCig .05r	7	10	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Un Cont .04t		20	1½	1½	1½	
22⅝	11½	UrisBldg wt		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3½	URS Systms	6	8	4	3¾	3¾—	¼
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IDS .40	25	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7	4	UVInd wt		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7¾	3¼	Val DOr Ind	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅝	8	ValiesSt .95t	9	11	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	36	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
24⅞	9½	Valmac .40b	3	91	19⅝	18¼	18½—	⅛
5½	2⅝	ValueLm D		44	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2	Varo Inc	6	39	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	¼
3¾	1¼	Verit Indust	13	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	9	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5½	1½	Vertipil Inc	10	9	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10¾	4	Vesely Co	26	11	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Viatech Inc		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5⅞	1½	Viewlex		11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Viking Genl	3	5	6½	6⅜	6½—	⅛
9⅞	4	Vukos Inc	67	13	4⅞	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
17¾	4⅝	Vintage Ent	3	86	4¾	4½	4⅝—	¼
8¼	5	VLN Corp	3	4	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
53¾	44	VLNCp pf 3		1	44½	44½	44½—	7¾
5⅝	4¾	Vulc Inc .30	6	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛

W - Y - Z

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4¾	WabMag .10	11	5	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Wacknht .28	8	25	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
10⅝	6¼	Walnoco Oil	17	4	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
17¾	13⅝	WalcoN .25r	7	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
22¾	10½	WardCR Dg	32	34	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		33	[illegible]	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
37	18⅝	WasPstB .40	8	11	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛—	¼
15	12⅝	WagRIT 1 04	12	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9	4⅛	Walsco .05e	8	18	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅜
5⅞	3¼	Weiman Co	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	3⅝	Weld Tu Am	11	4	3¼	3¾	3¾—	⅛
27¼	12⅝	WellsNat Sv	20	81	27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
22¼	10¼	WestChP .72		5	10¼	10	10 —	¼
61¾	54½	WTex pf4.40		z30	56⅞	56¾	56⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		[illegible]	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
7⅞	1	Westby Fsh		10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Westn Finl	4	18	14	13¾	13⅞—	⅜
2⅝	¾	Wstrn Orbis		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15¾	5⅝	Westran Ind	8	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
10⅛	8¼	Whippny .60	46	1	8¾	8¾	8¾—	¼
11¼	6½	Whitaker .34	5	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2¾	¾	Whittakr wt		4	1	15-16	15-16	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		4	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Willcx Gibb	5	11	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5⅛	3⅞	WilshrO .20t	12	38	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	WilsonCo .80	6	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	WlsonPh .12	20	34	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Winklmn .40	5	1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
16	4	WolfHB .24	6	7	5	5	5 —	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Wolv Ind .32	6	11	6⅝	6	6 —	½
22	7½	Wood In .72t	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13	4¾	Woodmoor	4	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9	Work Wr .60	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		90	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16—	1-16
10½	3½	WTC Air .10	9	3	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
40¾	13	WUI In .20e	7	288	15⅝	14½	15 —	⅝
29⅝	8	Wynn Intl	6	59	11¾	11	11⅝	
14⅝	10	WymBan .40	7	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Yates Ind	8	48	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Zion Foods		7	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛

x—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Eurodollars

Aug. 21, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	10 5/8	10 3/4	+ 1/8
One Month	11 1/4	11 3/8	+ 1/8
3 Months	11 9/16	11 11/16	—
6 Months	11 7/16	11 9/16	—1/16
One Year	10 11/16	10 13/16	—

European Gold Markets

Aug. 21, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	103.00	105.70	— 3.80
Zurich	109.50	105.70	— 3.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	110.29	110.71	— 0.97

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	122.9	124.8	144.8	124.6
Brussels	155.62	156.72	186.88	154.14
Frankfurt	120.29	121.44	156.21	115.25
London 30	420.5	436.2	509.5	414.8
London 500	178.18	179.62	217.35	178.18
Milan	113.64	113.51	147.36	95.40
Paris	101.3	101.7	118.3	99.8
Sydney	556.19	565.38	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n)	372.16	369.21	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o)	4874.32	4828.73	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	341.2	342.1	418.8	333.2

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 21, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	349	Matsu El Wks	754
Canon Camera	251	Mitsubi Hvy In.	248
Dai Nip. Print.	357	Mitsubi Corp.	485
Fuji Bank	580	Mitsui Co.	505
Fuji Photo	320	Mitsukoshi	831
Hitachi	260	Nippon Elec.	211
Honda Motor	760	Sharp	245
C. Itoh	656	Shiseido	—
Jap. Air Lines	2,420	Sony Corp.	4,530
Kansai El P.	925	Sumitomo Bk	504
Kao Soap	372	Taisho Marine	535
Kirin Brewery	378	Takeda Chem.	240
Komatsu	305	Teijin	284
Kubota I Wks	399	Tokyo Marine	600
Matsu E Ind.	652	Toray	270
		Toyota Motor	740

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Aug. 21, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.88
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.85
(w) Amitalia Fund	$6.21
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF65.50
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.38
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	$F23.38
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$37.00
(w) Aries Fund	$31.27
(w) Asca Corporation	DM12.04
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.56
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.25
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$2.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.21
— (w) " Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.36
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF917.50
— (d) Conbar	SF884.00
— (d) Grobar	SF716.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF940.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$5.83
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.37
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$10.40
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.38
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$50.92
(w) Browninvest	$19.77
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$18.22
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can$15.16
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.28
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$13.38
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.15
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF992
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$120.10
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed.	$885.32
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.61
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.20
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.69
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$802.49
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF91.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.	SF89.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF153.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF 89.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF259.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$F6.08
(w) D.G.C.	$94.46
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.06
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.54
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen9,677
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$10.57
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.37
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$8.87
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$50.07
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.28
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.19
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$20.85
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.07
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.68
(d) Fiducem	BF1.120
(d) Finance Union	$10.43
(w) First Fund	$13.14
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.11
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd.	$9.11
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah $11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$22.62
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$77.56
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$63.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$25.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,448
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF92.22
(d) Fonditalia	$12.05
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.20
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.53
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.33
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm. $6.55
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.	$8.15
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4,635
(w) Hedged Investors	$10,835
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$20.66
(d) IOOFUND	$12.30
(w) INGROW	$22.31
(d) Interfix	SF374.80
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.97
(d) Interitalia	Lire8,906
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.92
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.59
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$51.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.96
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.06
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.95
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$15.63
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$77.70
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$49.03
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$21.51
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,329
(w) Keyfund	$7.56
(w) Kleinwort BensonInt.F.	$10.94
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$20.60
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$19.01
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.01
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF496.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF500.00
(w) Luxfund	$21.87
(r) Marlin Fund	$5.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.32
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.05
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.07
(w) N.A.M.F.	$94.27
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.82
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$11.77
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.25
(r) Pegasus Intern'l.	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,972
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,551
(d) Rentinvest	LF 957
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.17
— (d) Global Fund	$6.84
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF71.25
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.44
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.46
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.81
— (d) Share Realty	$13.97
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$5.66
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$3.41
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.09
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$3.72
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.51
— (d) I.T.F.	$8.26
(w) SMH I	DM96.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,451.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,215.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.32
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$172.53
(w) Star Fund	$7.58
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF435.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF95.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF108.71
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$29.20
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$39.38
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.00
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.76
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.56
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.81
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£13.20
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF48.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF82.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF97.50
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF156.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF110.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF65.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF96.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF436.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF265.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF171.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.42
— (d) Europafonds	DM37.47
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.43
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.55
— (d) Unispecial I	DM57.14
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$3.16
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$15.79
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.39
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.96
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,459.26
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,636.15
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$521.17
(w) Worldwide Securities	$37.99
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,511.92

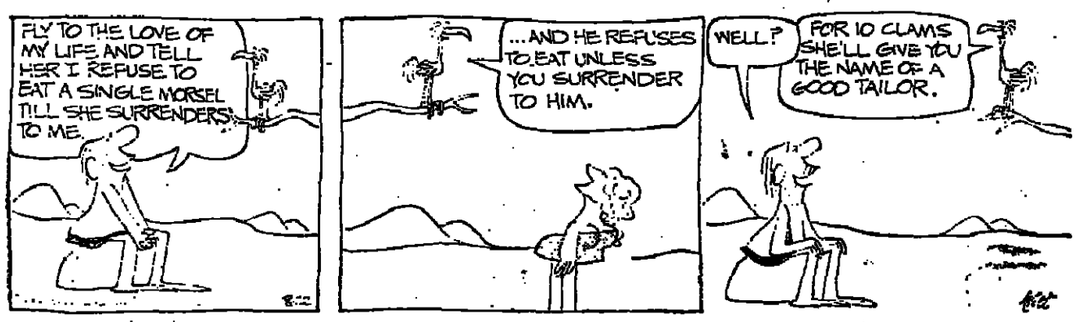
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

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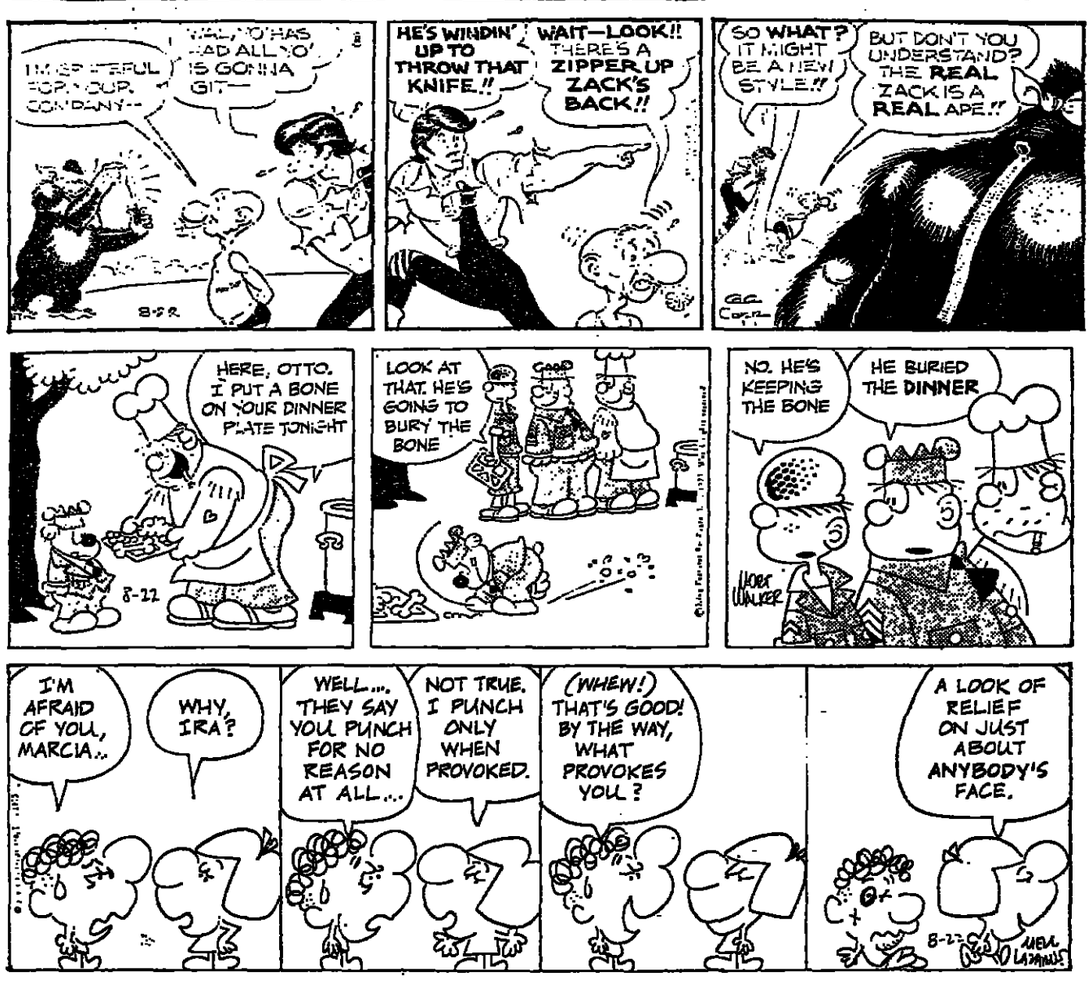
PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



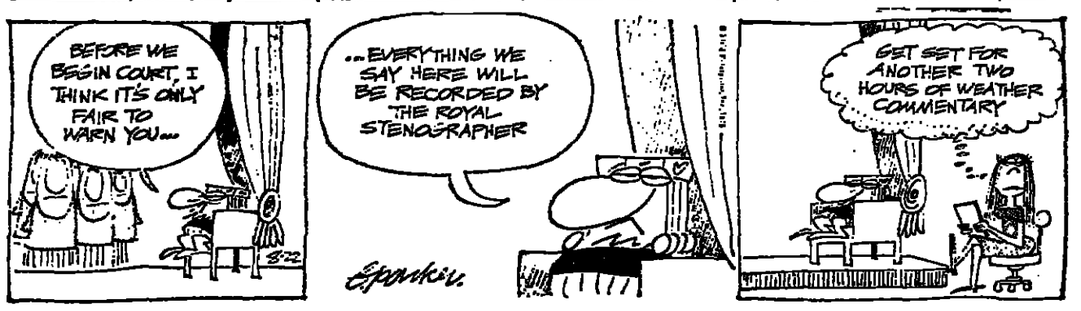
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

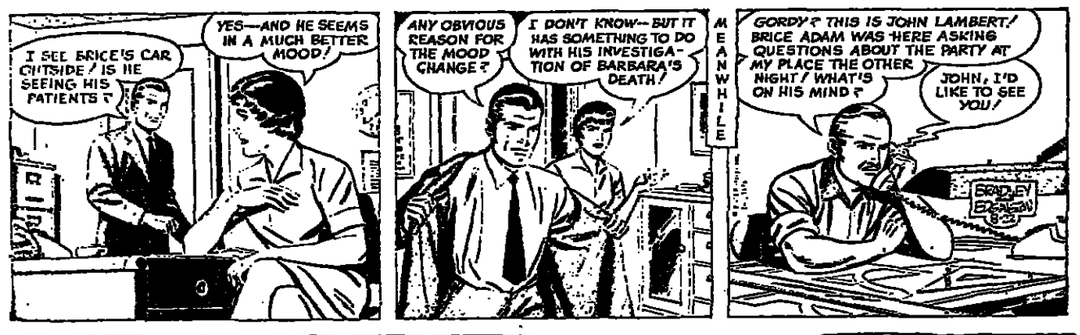
BUZ SAWYER



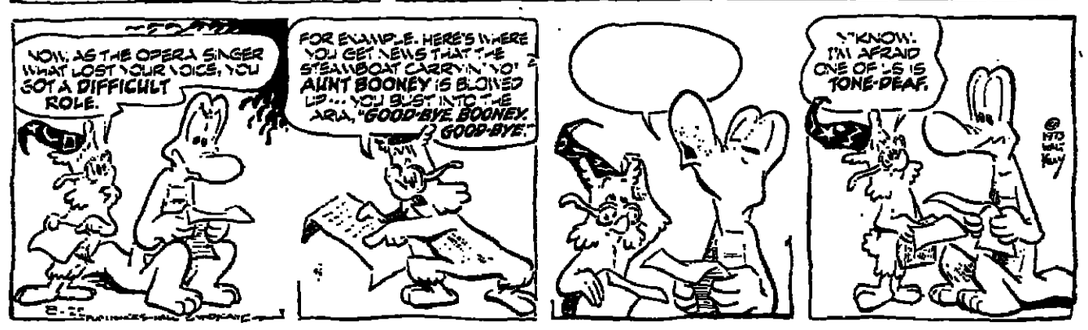
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Slam hands generally attract the attention of the bridge public, but for the tournament cognoscenti an insignificant part-score can be a source of delight. Several spectators noted a neat play by a New York expert, Philip Feldesman, in the life master pair championship in the Summer Nationals in Washington recently that netted him an important extra trick.

As at most other tables, North opened with one club and the response was one heart. Most North players rebid one no-trump, and played in that contract making seven or eight tricks. Feldesman's partner raised him to two hearts, knowing that he could be relied on to make the most of a four-three trump fit, always a delicate situation.

West led the spade ten, and East's queen was taken by the king. South finessed the heart queen successfully, and continued trumps, losing the third round to the king. West continued spades, and South took his three winners in the suit, noting a diamond signal from West on the fourth round. A club to dummy's ace left this interesting position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ —
♢ 7 5
♣ 9 6 2

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
♢ A J 8 6
♣ Q

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
♢ Q 4
♣ K J 8

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ 9
♢ K 10 3
♣ 10

A club was led, and if East had played low West would have been end-played. So East put up the king, collecting his partner's queen. A shift to diamonds would again have end-played West, so East did the best he could by playing the club jack. South ruffed and made the remarkable play of the diamond king, announcing correctly that he would make another trick. Making the overtrick was worth a bushel of match-points.

NORTH
♠ A 5 3
♡ A Q 7
♢ 7 5 2
♣ A 9 6 2

WEST
♠ 10 9 8
♡ K 10 5
♢ A J 9 8 6
♣ Q 3

EAST
♠ Q 7 2
♡ J 8 6
♢ Q 4
♣ K J 8 7 5

SOUTH
♠ K J 6 4
♡ 9 4 3 2
♢ K 10 3
♣ 10 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	1 ♡
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	A	T	H		B	A	S	I	N		A	F	R	O
O	C	H	O		O	R	A	T	E		M	A	I	D
B	A	R	B	E	R	O	F	S	E	V	I	L	L	E
O	D	I	E		B	E	N	I	E		A	D	L	E	R
		E	R	A	S			M	I	L	L	E	R	
J	I	A	P	A	N		E	L	A	T	E		I	R	E
A	L	E	C	S		L	O	D	E		I	V	A	N
F	I	N	E		P	I	C	I	A	S		L	E	V	I
F	E	N	D		E	X	A	M		A	I	R	E	D
A	R	Y		S	I	T	I	L	E		M	A	I	L	S
		O	S	I	E	R		A	I	D	E				
S	A	P	O	R		L	I	O	N	G		B	I	S
T	H	E	B	E	G	G	A	R	S	O	P	E	R	A
A	R	E		P	A	B	L	O		O	N	I	T	
T	B	A	R		O	H	S	O	I	N		E	D	G	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RANOB

SABUQ

PESTAC

VIPSEL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: THUMB CHAFE BECOME FORKED

Answer: *Shakespeare wrote it about nothing.*—MUCH ADO

BOOKS

LYNDON

By Richard Harwood and Haynes Johnson. Praeger. 187 pp. Illustrated. $6.95.

Reviewed by Hugh Sidey

"LYNDON" is a short but fascinating tour through the back corridors of LBJ's mind. It was there that he figured out how to make things work, or not work. The book is juicy with all the roars and whines of the man himself. "Lyndon" describes in a remarkable way the man who was President for five years and loved it and then lost it.

You go through this abbreviated portrait and all the way (to use Johnson's own words) you can hear him and feel him and smell him. Authors Richard Harwood and Haynes Johnson have written at a time when Johnson's hot breath still can be described, when there are those whose blood still surges when they think of his outrages, when traces of his passions and earthiness still linger along the Potomac.

"Lyndon" is not exactly biography. It is not that long, or detailed, or that pretentious. It is not journalism either. It is too intimate and too thoughtful for that. It lies someplace in between, perhaps a literary hybrid emerging in the age of total communication. Harwood and Johnson don't offer a catalogue. They sketch. These two excellent reporters and writers are putting their chop on history before the embalmers get there. They have unusual records—the first-hand memos from careful men like *Carroll Kilpatrick* and Chalmers Roberts who sat through the three-hour lunches of catharsis with the President and walked on the back lawn while he anguished about the world and himself. Much of this material has never been published.

The intricacy of Lyndon Johnson portrayed here is breath-taking. The range of his hang-ups and fears and loves is staggering. There is Johnson calling a reporter a "piss ant," then saying of Pierre Salinger, "Pierre just bulled it through. He announced a lot of things I never heard of."

We can hear again his gushing contempt for "General Alsop" and "General Morse," his two Vietnam nemeses. In his limousine in the Washington night early in his presidency he worries about "the Eastern crowd" and being a "compone President."

He fancied himself surrounded by critics. In the womb of the White House he let fly at almost anything. Speaking of the fault-finders, he complained, "When I see a friend on the street I say *hello—that's a terrible thing.*" Confronted by the suggestion that Kennedy was better than he was at foreign policy, Johnson bellowed, "They say he (Kennedy) called the fifth desk officer about things—I call Rusk."

After Johnson had eliminated Bobby Kennedy, then attorney general, as his running mate for 1964, Johnson held court with reporters and friends and acted out the confrontation with glee, describing Bobby's "Adam's apple going up and down like a yo-yo." He had told Bobby, "You would be unhappy as hell being Vice-President." His final judgment on that episode: "There was a little group that felt the attorney general was God, and that disagreed with me."

Johnson's great anguish about Vietnam emerges from the records of those sessions with reporters. They contain the logic of *Lyndon Johnson*, a logic that perhaps would have worked 30 years ago but somehow never fit the world he inherited. Early in his term when the government of South Vietnam was in turmoil and there were rumors of another coup, LBJ agonized out loud:

"If you've had five maids and they are all dreadful and feed your child carbolic acid you are mighty eager to hold on to one who is reliable even if she has a few faults. So it is with Thieu and Ky... Ky is a damn fool in some ways but I don't know anyone better out there.

"I don't know how in hell to get out. Hanoi is not in the slightest interested in any discussion... If that (coup) happens, *I think I'll resign and let* Hubert have it."

There is a vignette of Lyndon on the ranch feeling his power, leading a caravan of correspondents over his acres, telling stories and ordering beer brought in by helicopter.

We get a moving portrait of the former President, very sick and perhaps aware that he had very little time left, holding court with Washington Post reporters and editors for five hours, revising history to suit his whim, telling old stories, reliving memories. He had come to the luncheon with the pallor of an invalid. The authors tell how for a final time the old juices began to flow. His color changed, his big body began to move. For a few final moments the old force was there. It was a striking testimony to how retirement had killed him.

What Harwood and Johnson have done with their modest ration of prose and about 100 fine photographs is define the limits of this man. The book will be a counterweight to those dedicated patrons of Johnson who are intent on making him Jesus Christ to the 10th power. It also may moderate some of the venom that will flow from his legion of detractors. It paints those pictures of exquisite human compassion that so often were lost in bitterness. It is especially vital that this kind of material be laid down now. Johnson was, after all, the first President to have elevated and destroyed in the age of total television, hence judged by America in a personal way—through the timbre of his voice, the look in his eye, the things he did and said as a single man astride the nation.

Hugh Sidey is the Washington bureau chief of Time magazine and the author of "A Very Personal Presidency: Lyndon Johnson in the White House."

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CROSSWORD

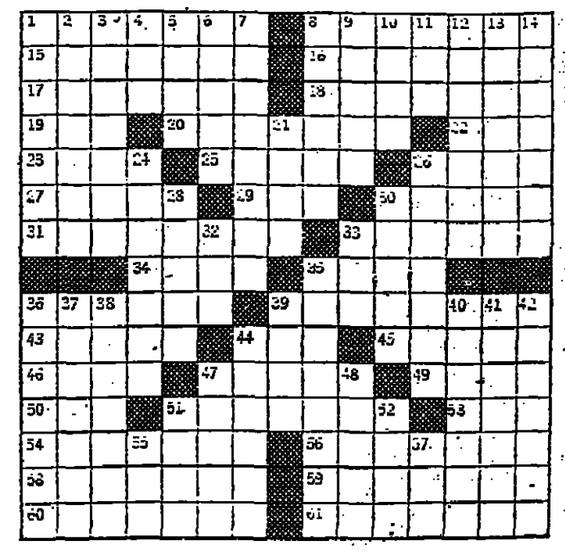
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Challenge
8 Used sandpaper
15 Relative of "Out of stock"
16 Take an oath
17 —— idol
18 Rosie of W.W. II
19 Lupino
20 One thing ——
22 Day: Abbr.
23 Truck areas
25 Warty orange
26 Recompensed
27 Strong man
29 Good times
30 Writer A. A.
31 Danger for ship in a storm
33 Took a vote
34 Field creature
35 Vocalize
36 Like sheets in January
39 Immigrants' accommodation
43 Plastic for floors
44 Bill's partner
45 Baker's aid
46 Baseball's Slaughter
47 Weirdo
49 Ore pit: Sp.
50 Edsel's relative
51 Loud noise, in Scotland
53 Anti-liquor org.
54 Clothing
56 Bit of food
58 Wardrobe accessory
59 Texas, vis-à-vis Alaska
60 Caruso and Fermi
61 Tea judges

DOWN

1 Laughable
2 Out with an escort
3 V.I.P.
4 Part of T.N.T.
5 Millay
6 Take care of
7 Cherish
8 Small branches
9 Punishment's forerunner
10 Wander
11 French soul
12 Stumbling block
13 Alkaloid of a bean
14 Mocked
21 Measuring device
24 Struts about
26 Mayflower fare
28 "I —— return."
30 French painter
32 Natural asset
33 Jack Horner's dessert
35 Most dauntless
36 Gorged
37 Bowling item
38 Nosy one
39 Chimney-sweep's target
40 Kindhearted
41 Less harsh
42 Blackboard needs
44 Scores, with "up"
47 El —— (painter)
48 Ruminant
51 Bric-a——
52 Greek letters
55 *Jackie's mate*
57 High in pitch



Win 3 at Student Games

Swimmers Bolster U.S. Respectability

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The United States, finally awaking from its week-long "sleeping giant role," plunged into the World University Games gold rush today with three first-place medals in swimming.

The Americans, gaining golds from Cathy Carr in the women's 200-meter breaststroke, Sally Tuttle in the women's 100-meter freestyle and Allen Poucher in the men's 100-meter butterfly, moved into second place in the overall gold medal race with five, while the host Russians upped their leading total to 48.

The U.S. basketball team, which had won its previous four games by an average of more than 80 points, suffered a mild "letdown" in beating Czechoslovakia, 110-59. It also was the Americans' fifth straight 100 point game.

Amid a driving rainstorm at the open-air Luzhniki swim pool, which also catches its share of winds from the nearby Moscow river, the U.S. swimmers overcame their shivers to win three of the four swim finals scheduled for the first day of competition.

Miss Carr, the double gold medallist from Albuquerque, N.M., found herself locked in the day's most exciting duel when she held off Ludmila Porubaiko of the Soviet Union in the 200-meter breaststroke. Miss Carr, the world's premier breaststroker at *100 yards, set a games'* record of 2 minutes 42.3 seconds.

"I haven't been able to train much since school got out," the blonde 18-year-old Miss Carr said. "I'm very grateful to be able to win."

Miss Tuttle, from Ventura, Calif., won the 100-meter freestyle in 1:00.3 over West Germany's Jutta Wever. It was her first victory in international competition.

Poucher, of Jacksonville, Fla., got the men into the act with his fastest career 200-meter butterfly time—56.4. Byron MacDonald of Canada was second in 57.2.

The other swimming final—the men's 100-meter freestyle—went to Vladimir Bure of the Soviet Union and the Russians also picked up golds in men's springboard diving and men's tennis double. American Kenneth Knox of Glen Ridge, N.J., was second in the 100 freestyle.

Although they still won by 51 points, the U.S. men's basketball team committed numerous errors against the towering Czechs, whose front line averaged 6-feet *10 inches*. "We had a day off yesterday and it hurt us," U.S. head coach Ed Badger said.

Still, the American, raced off to a 20-2 lead after five minutes and, paced by a 21-point performance by center Marvin Barnes of Providence College, were never in any trouble. "We knew the Czechs were good," said Barnes' Providence teammate Kevin Stacom, who scored 16 points. "And we expected some problems. But we made a lot of our own, too."

The Americans Thursday will play Brazil—which beat Cuba today, 51-49— for the right to meet the winner of the game between Russia and Yugoslavia for the championship Friday night.

The fast-improving U.S. women cagers also continued their winning ways, edging Bulgaria, 57-50, for their fourth straight victory since an opening loss to the Russians.

The Russians pulled off a 1-2 sweep in the men's springboard diving competition behind Vlatcheslav Strahnov and Vladimir Vasin. Srahnov's winning point total was 580.83. Steve McFarland of Amarillo, Tex., finished third with 501.27.

Teimuraz Kakulia and Vladimir Korotkov of the Soviet Union won the men's doubles tennis title with a 6-4, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Bulgarian brothers Bozhidar and Matei Pampulov.

The Soviet women's doubles team of Olga Morozova and Zaigai Vanova also won the gold medal, defeating Kazuko Sawamatsu and Kayoko Fukuoka, 6-0, 6-3.

1st Van Ostric of Hungary took the men's individual epee event in fencing. Second was Gabor Muskovski, also of Hungary, and the Soviet Union's Boris Lukomsky was third.

Medal Tally

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	48	28	22
United States	5	4	12
Romania	3	4	5
Poland	2	3	5
Britain	2	3	1
Cuba	2	2	1
Italy	2	—	5
Finland	2	—	—
Hungary	1	7	4
Bulgaria	1	5	3
East Germany	1	3	7
Czechoslovakia	1	2	1
France	1	2	—
Yugoslavia	1	1	2
Japan	—	6	—
West Germany	—	4	4
Canada	—	2	3
Australia	—	1	1
Kenya	—	—	1

(Note seven bronze awarded in men's high jump).

Potter Wins Women's Title In AAU Diving

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21 (UPI).—Cynthia Potter, who has a history of aches and pains, won the one-meter diving title yesterday on the opening day of the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming and diving championships.

The meet will decide the members of the U.S. team for the world championships, which start Sept. 1 in Belgrade.

Miss Potter, 22, performed a back 1 1/2 somersault with a 1/2 twist for her final dive, edging Carrie Irish of Columbus, Ohio, and Jane Manchester of East Lansing, Mich.

However, since there is no one-meter dive in international competition, Miss Potter, from Houston, will have to wait until she competes in the three-meter finals Friday to learn whether she will be on the team.

Miss Potter, who has been competing nationally for nine years, has been plagued in recent years by tendonitis and back ailments. She wears a back brace some of the time.

"I've just got a little backache," she said, brushing off reports that she was in constant pain. "If you read the papers, you would think I should have been buried yesterday."

The meet has a light schedule until tomorrow, when the swimming competition starts.

2 Coaches Show Durability —Fade Into New Soccer Jobs

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Aug. 21 (IHT).—Old managers never die... even when they are as old as Bela Guttman, and as apparently unfashionable as Helenio Herrera.

Guttman is 73, and he has just returned to Portugal, the country of his triumphs with Benfica a decade ago, to manage Porto, of Oporto. Herrera, of all things, has gone back to manage Internazionale of Milan, five full years after Milan parted company with him, in the belief that after winning for them the European Cup, the world club championship and the Italian League title, he had nothing more to offer. The fact that a few months earlier he had been sacked by Roma, to a chorus of delight and spleen from the notorious Roman press, appeared to make no difference.

Guttman is a Hungarian, Herrera an Argentinian brought up in Casablanca. When I first met Guttman, it was in a Roman restaurant early in 1955. He had just been dismissed by Milan at a time when it was on top of the Italian League. Guttman was justifiably embittered. With Benfica of Lisbon, he broke the stranglehold of Real Madrid on the European Cup, winning it twice in succession with a splendidly exciting team.

In the middle of last season, he was suddenly recalled to Austria, where in the 1930s he had played football for Hakoah of Vienna, to become manager of the famous FK Austria of Vienna club. He stopped it from being relegated and has moved on to the warmer climes of Oporto, where he gave the players a very pretty and practiced speech, assuring them that it was they, not he, who must do it all out on the field.

Herrera, whose appointment is a staggering indication of the magical nature of thinking in Italian football—he is even nicknamed *Il Mago* (The Magician)—has quickly been up to his old games. When he arrived, it was rumored that he would sell the veteran international midfield player, Mario Corso, with whom he had been on cool terms five years earlier and who had, in the meantime, become an outspoken rival of the club's greatest forward, Sandrino Mazzola.

Herrera denied that he intended to do anything of the *sort*—then did it, but only after the *official transfer* market had closed. He sold a loudly-resentful Corso to the newly promoted Genoa. Even this has not put an end to the endless public bickering between Corso and Mazzola. Herrera, meanwhile, promised "total football," on the Ajax model. The skeptical wonder where he is going to find the players to play it. He is going desperately against the grain in his search for new ideas and a new "image." We shall see.

It was a little ironic that when Borussia Munchengladbach the other day received Real Madrid in an exhibition match which was part of the deal for Gunter Netzer, it should beat the Spaniards, 4-2, and Netzer should be obscured by the excellent display of his former protégé, Dietmar Danner. Six years younger than Netzer, Danner might well come into the reckoning for the West German World Cup team, while Christian Kulik, 21, is also playing impressively in midfield. Ron Greenwood, the knowledgeable manager of London's West Ham United, said recently he thought Munchengladbach played better football than Ajax.



Toma Ovici
...against the wall.

Beats Nastase

Smith Adds a Touch As U.S. Gains Final

ALAMO, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP).—America's Stan Smith beat Ilie Nastase of Romania, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6 yesterday in another classic tennis battle between the pair after Marty Riessen had already clinched a U.S. victory in the Davis Cup interzone finals.

Riessen beat Toma Ovici, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5 to give the United *States a 3-1 lead and Smith's* victory made the final score 4-1 in the semi-final round of the international competition.

Seeking the Davis Cup for the sixth straight year, the United States will face the winner of *October's* Australia-Czechoslovakia interzone final starting Nov. 30 in Cleveland.

Both Riessen and Smith are hoping Australia beats Czechoslovakia.

"They have Ken Rosewall and *John Newcombe as of now,"* said Riessen, "and I see where Rod Laver wants in. None of those guys care for each other and if the Australians wind up having to pick from among them there are going to be a lot of hard feelings.

"I'd like to play Australia" said Smith, "because they have the best players. It would be a big challenge for us and one I think we can meet."

Smith and Nastase, perhaps the best two singles players in the world, struggled three hours in their first match this year. Even though the team situation was settled, they produced by far the most exciting tennis of the three-day competition.

The 6-foot-4 American suffered only one service break in the first three sets. It came in the deciding 12th game of the opening set.

But Smith broke Nastase's serve in the first game of the second set, again four games later and twice in the third set. He combined great play at the *net on crossing* shots with his big serve to dominate the second and third *sets.*

Nastase, undefeated in Davis Cup singles, came back to win the fourth set when he broke Smith's serve in the seventh game, which went to deuce three times.

Smith held his serve in the seventh game of the final set despite two doublefaults, and he broke Nastase's serve in the next game to take a 5-3 lead. Nastase doublefaulted twice in that game. Smith fell behind 0-30 in the closing game *before coming* back to win it.

After the match, Smith said Nastase was at his best, and added, "I thought I'd have a better chance to win if the teams were tied. In some of our big matches, he hasn't played his best, because he wasn't as loose. We were both loose today."

Last year, Smith beat Nastase as the United States beat Romania, 3-2, in the challenge round in Bucharest. Smith also beat the Romanian in last year's Wimbledon final.

Riessen, 31, whose selection over Tom Gorman had caused a modest controversy, had not been in cup competition for four years while playing as a contract professional. He was chosen by Dennis Ralston, the U.S. captain, over Gorman on the basis of experience.

He was pitted against Nastase on opening day, and Smith with Ovici. When Smith and Nastase both won in straight sets, there was muttering that perhaps Gorman should have been playing. Then, Sunday, Smith and Erik Van Dillen beat Nastase and Ionel Santieu in doubles, and Riessen had his opportunity to settle the issue against Ovici.

This he proceeded to do, not without a few anxious moments in the fourth set, but essentially without being threatened.



United Press International.

BLINDFOLD TEST—Yankee Bobby Murcer bats with eyes covered in exhibition before regular game with Royals. The ball used was the size of a softball and had an electronic beeper—emitting a tone—in it. The ball is used in games for the blind.

American Track Coach Says Folly of AAU Hurt the Team

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The head coach of the U.S. track team, which won only two gold medals at the World University Games here, defended his athletes' showing today and chastised the bureaucratic U.S. sports bodies for their lack of cooperation and understanding of the student games' importance.

"I know there's been a lot of criticism directed toward our kids' performance over here," said Joe Vigil, the American coach. "And I think that for the record, it should be pointed out that *other than the Russians*, we still did better than any other country here and at least seven of our kids performed better than they ever did in their life."

"But," Vigil said, "if it's gold medals people want, the AAU (*Amateur Athletic Union*) and other governing bodies are going to have to understand that the Europeans gear for these games and are in peak condition for them."

Vigil, of Adams State in Colorado, particularly cited the AAU-sanctioned track tour of Europe, and Africa just prior to the University Games which robbed the U.S. track team here of many of the country's best performers —notably 1,500-men Dave Wottle and Marty Liquori and sprinter Marshall Dill.

"I know a lot of the kids who went on the AAU tour wanted to come to the University Games," said Vigil, "and we even had written commitments from some of them.

"But how do you organize a national team like this in June when the AAU steps in and offers them a tour of two continents? That was the choice that was facing our best track men and naturally many of them opted for the AAU tour and gave up the idea of coming here."

Vigil said he would be making a detailed report to all the U.S. sports bodies about the importance placed on the University Games by every country except *the United States.*

"These games have always been a great means of experience for young American track men—Pat Matzdorf, Wottle and Larry James are just some of the kids who competed four years ago at Turin, Italy, and did well." Vigil said. "At the time nobody had heard of them either.

"My feeling, however, is that if we are to send a team to compete in an international competition, we should try to get the best athletes possible. We (the coaches) tried to do that, but they just weren't available to us."

Player Learns Football Is Not That Important

CINCINNATI, Aug. (21 AP).—Tight-end Jan White left the Buffalo Bills and professional football the other day. Pro *football may not understand* why, but White says he does.

"Money is no longer reason enough for me to play football," the former Ohio State star said. "I'm not saying it's a bad reason. A lot of players in pro football *play only for the money. Other* guys really love it. I'm not putting either of them down. I just feel a need to do something else."

White, 24, credits his off-season job with children at Dayton, Ohio, juvenile court as helping him make his decision.

A sociology major at Ohio State, White is now taking a job with the Ohio Youth Commission.

Light-Heavy Champ Foster Wants to Keep Title at Home

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Aug. 21 (UPI).—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster, who says he doesn't intend to lose a fight in his hometown, defends his title tonight against his No. 1 challenger, South Africa's Pierre Fourie.

Considered one of the hardest punchers in light-heavyweight history, Foster has never lost in the division while compiling a 49-6 won-lost record, including 42 knockouts. All six losses have been to heavyweights.

Since winning the title on May 4, 1968, by knocking out Dick Tiger, Foster has successfully defended the crown 10 times, winning nine of them by knockouts.

Fourie, noted more for his speed than his punching ability, has also never lost to a light-heavyweight. He has a 46-1-1 record, including nine knockouts.

Yesterday, Foster, 34, was already looking forward to his boxing future.

"I'm going to retire as the unbeaten light-heavyweight champion of the world," he said.

"That ought to tell you how I feel about this fight. I don't intend to lose—not in front of my hometown fans.

"I'll defend my title again before the end of the year," he said.

Foster has predicted that the fight won't last too long and said, "I'll knock him out in the first round if I can."

Fourie has also predicted the bout won't go the full 15 rounds, but the challenger said that the longer it goes, the better his chances will be.

"His age will work against him the longer the fight goes and the fact that he's been off so long will also hurt him," Fourie said.

The champion hasn't fought since losing to former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali nine months ago.

The challenger also discounts Foster's seven-inch reach and height advantage.

"I'd rather fight a taller man. I've fought men 6-3 before," he said. "A small man is much more compact and not as easy to hit."

Foster will set a division record for the number of title defenses. He presently shares the record of 10 with former champion Archie Moore.

The champion has been guaranteed a minimum of $75,000 while Fourie will get a guarantee of $10,000. A near capacity crowd of 18,000 is expected to turn out for the bout which will mark Foster's first title fight in his hometown.

Nussbaum Asks Delay

GENEVA, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Eric Nussbaum of Switzerland has asked the European Boxing Union for a postponement of his European light-heavyweight title fight against champion John Conteh of Britain, on Sept. 10 in London. Nussbaum is suffering from acute back pains.

NFL Deals

ATLANTA—Dropped four-year defensive tackle Dennis Crane and second-year linebacker Noel Jenke.

PHILADELPHIA—Cut seven-year middle linebacker Dick Absher, and second-year linebacker Bill Overmyer.

LOS ANGELES—Signed safety Steve Preece, recently cut by Denver.

Redskins Give Thomas Supporting Hand

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP).—Duane Thomas's first game away from RFK Stadium since he became a Washington Redskin quickly reminded him of how cruel the outside world can be.

Protected by coach George Allen, accepted with open arms by most of his teammates and warmly welcomed by the hometown fans in his first two games as a Redskin, Thomas was a complete Washington Redskin.

Because of various misunderstandings with Dallas, New England and San Diego, it had appeared that Thomas was the classic loner. He did not appear to be part of a team. He just went about his business and everyone left him alone.

Things are different with the Redskins, however, as Thomas, for perhaps the first time since he was a rookie with the Cowboys, knows his teammates and coaches are behind him and that they care for him and his welfare.

This could not have been illustrated better than against the Buffalo Bills Friday night before 80,020 fans in the first game ever played at Rich Stadium in Buffalo, N.Y.

Thomas looked to be back in top form, battering the Bills for 70 yards in 17 carries and catching three passes for another 42 yards.

As he relaxed on the bench in the second half, the fans started in on him. They called him names and finally resorted to throwing objects at him. Thomas took all he could, and, at one point late in the fourth quarter, tried to go up into the stands and tangle with a fan who he thought was responsible for most of the thrown objects and verbal abuse.

Teammates restrained Thomas and, at Allen's insistence, he retired to the dressing room escorted by Mike Bass, Larry Brown and Roy Jefferson, with about 3 minutes left in the game.

Instead of alienating Thomas, as some critics undoubtedly would have expected, this incident only served to bring Thomas, Allen and the Redskins that much closer together.

Bill Kilmer, Charley Taylor, Herb Mul-keys and other Redskins rallied around Thomas, protecting one of their own.

The incident is reminiscent of the Redskins' visit to Yankee Stadium last year, when Larry Brown ran for 191 yards and got debris and verbal abuses thrown on him by the frustrated New York Giant fans. Brown took all he could and then taunted the crowd back.

Thomas was pushed to his limit Friday night. And will probably be pushed near it again whenever the Redskins go on the road. Fans are that way.

"Some fans get like that when their team is losing," said Taylor. And someone with Thomas's reputation is a prime candidate for such abuse.

"He's going to take some harassment everywhere we go," Taylor said, "And I know Duane can take it, but every man has a limit."

J.R. Richard: Astros' Big Success

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP).—James Rodney Richard, known primarily for his height, is building a reputation as a pitcher.

The slugging Pittsburgh Pirates will testify to Richard's growing prowess after managing just two hits against the right-hander in the Houston Astros' 10-2 victory last night.

Richard, at 6-foot-8 the tallest player in the major leagues, retired the first 16 batters before walking Dal Maxvill in the sixth. Al Oliver got the Pirates' first hit, a two-out single in the seventh, and he also got the Pirates' last hit, a two-run double in the ninth.

Otherwise, it was all Richard. The Astros ace, called up from the minors May 29, struck out nine — including major league home run leader Willie Stargell four times—and walked just three in winning for the fifth time in *six decisions. The Houston bats* provided more than ample support with 12 hits, including a grand slam home run by Bob Watson and a three-run shot by Lee May.

Giants 6, Expos 4

At Montreal, Gary Matthews led off the 11th inning with a triple and scored when second baseman Larry Lintz dropped the relay for an error, enabling San Francisco to beat the Expos, 6-4. Matthews's run gave the Giants a 5-4 lead and they added a run on singles by Tito Fuentes, Willie McCovey and Garry Maddox and an infield out by Dave Kingman.

The Expos twice rallied to tie the game on two homers by Ron Fairly, who made it 3-3 in the eighth and 4-4 in the 10th.

Orioles 4, Twins 3

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Paul Blair scored the winning run on a wild throw in a wild three-run ninth-inning rally as the Baltimore Orioles downed the Minnesota Twins, 4-3, last night for their eighth straight victory, their longest of the season.

With Merv Rettenmund up and the bases loaded in a 3-3 game, Rettenmund bounced a chopper to third baseman Danny Monzon, whose throw for the force at home plate went sailing over the head of catcher George Mitterwald allowing Blair to score easily.

Tommy Davis opened the inning with a walk, and Boog *Powell singled off the glove of* Rich Reese at first. Manager Frank Quilici replaced his pitcher, Eddie Bane, with Bill Hands. Blair singled to center off Hands's first pitch, scoring Davis.

Brooks Robinson followed with a single to left, driving in Elrod Hendricks, who was running for Powell, with the tying run. The hit was the 2,500th lifetime for Robinson.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cin.	011	000	000	000	100	5	—8	15	1
N.Y.	000	002	000	000	100	3	—3	12	2

Billingham, Hall (8), Borbon (10), Carroll (12) and Bench; Seaver, McGraw (13), Parker (16) and Hodges, Grote (10), Dyer (14). W—Carroll (5-6). L—McGraw (0-6). HR—Stahl (2d), Morgan (18th).

San Fran.	100	000	110	12	—6	16	1
Montreal	000	200	010	10	—4	7	1

Bradley, Moffitt (7), Sosa (8), McMahon (10) and Rader; Torrez, Marshall (8), Walker (10), Scott (11), Jarvis (11) and Stinson. W—McMahon (1-0). L—Walker (5-5). HR—Fairly 2 (12th, 13th), Matthews (9th).

Pittsburgh	000	000	002	—	2	2	1
Houston	000	440	02x	—10	12	0

Ellis, Lamb (5), Walker (8), R. Hernandez (8) and Sanguillen; Richard (5-1) and Edwards. L—Ellis (11-12). HR—L. May (20th), Watson (12th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	000	000	002	—2	8	2
Kansas City	011	000	10x	—6	9	1

Stottlemyre, Granger (7), Lyle (8) and Munson; Busby, Bird (9) and Healy. W—Busby (12-11). L—Stottlemyre (12-12). HR—Mayberry 24th).

Minnesota	020	000	001	—3	6	0
Baltimore	001	000	003	—4	6	2

Corbin, Bane (8), Hands (9) and Mitterwald; Alexander (7-6) and Williams. L—Hands (5-10). HR—Reese (2d).

Boston	100	020	002	—5	10	0
Texas	012	100	000	—4	10	0

Curtis, Pattin (4) and Fisk; Bibby, Brown (7) and Suarez. W—Pattin (11-13). L—Brown (4-3). HR—Harper (15th), Burroughs (30th), Fisk 2 (23rd, 24th), Evans (7th).

Detroit	000	020	000	—2	7	1
Oakland	501	010	00x	—7	10	1

Perry, Strahler (4), Farmer (6), Scherman (8) and Freehan; Blue (14-7) and Fosse. L—Perry (11-11). HR—Tenace 2 (21st, 22d), Sharon (5th), Bando (21st).

Earl Williams sacrificed, moving Blair and Robinson to third and second and Bobby Grich was walked intentionally to load the bases. That set the stage for a force play at the plate which ended with Monzon's wild throw.

The victory also extended the Orioles' lead in the American League Eastern Division to 3 1/2 games over the Detroit Tigers.

Red Sox 5, Rangers 4

At Texas, Carlton Fisk hit his 23d and 24th homers, the second a two-run blast in the ninth inning, to give Boston a 5-4 victory over the Rangers. Texas carried a one-run lead into the *ninth, but with one out,* Jackie Brown walked Danny Cater and Fisk then followed with his 400-foot shot.

All the Boston runs came on homers. Tommy Harper hit the second pitch of the game off Jim Bibby over the left-field wall for his 15th homer and Fisk and Dwight Evans each homered in the fifth.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	69	52	.570	—
Detroit	67	57	.540	3 1/2
Boston	66	57	.537	4
New York	62	59	.535	4
Milwaukee	59	62	.488	10
Cleveland	51	74	.408	20

Western Division

Oakland	73	51	.589	—
Kansas City	71	55	.562	3
Minnesota	59	64	.480	13 1/2
Chicago	58	65	.468	15
California	56	64	.467	15
Texas	43	79	.352	29

Monday's Results

Baltimore 4, Minnesota 3.
Kansas City 6, New York 2.
Boston 5, Texas 4.
Oakland 7, Detroit 2.

Tuesday's Games

Chicago at Cleveland, twilight.
Detroit at Oakland, night.
Milwaukee at California, night.
Boston at Texas, night.
New York at Kansas City, night.
Minnesota at Baltimore, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	64	61	.568	—
Pittsburgh	59	62	.488	2 1/2
Montreal	59	64	.480	3 1/2
Chicago	55	65	.472	4 1/2
Philadelphia	57	66	.463	5 1/2
New York	55	67	.451	7

Western Division

Los Angeles	77	47	.621	—
Cincinnati	76	50	.603	2
San Francisco	68	55	.553	8 1/2
Houston	66	61	.520	12 1/2
Atlanta	60	67	.472	18 1/2
San Diego	45	78	.366	31 1/2

Tuesday's game not included.

Monday's Results

Cincinnati 8, New York 2.
San Francisco 6, Montreal 4.
Houston 10, Pittsburgh 2.

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 6, Cincinnati 4.
San Francisco at Montreal, night.
San Diego at Philadelphia, night.
Los Angeles at New York, night.
St. Louis at Atlanta, night.
Pittsburgh at Houston, night.

A's 7, Tigers 2

Gene Tenace drove in four runs with his 21st and 22d homers and Vida Blue pitched his 14th victory as Oakland stretched its victory streak to nine games with a 7-2 home triumph over Detroit. The victory kept the A's three games ahead of Kansas City in the American League West.

Royals 6, Yanks 2

Fred Patek triggered a four-run second inning, hitting a two-run single and stealing home on a double steal, as Kansas City broke a four-game losing streak with a 6-2 home victory over the New York Yankees. Steve Busby, 12-11, scattered eight hits in 8 1-3 innings to score his eighth victory in his last 10 decisions.

Busby did not allow a runner past first base until Bobby Murcer doubled to lead off the ninth. A walk, a single by Graig Nettles and an error followed as the Yankees scored their two runs and Doug Bird came in to get the final two outs and pick up his 12th save.

The Royals scored four runs in the second with two out against Mel Stottlemyre, 12-12, who last won a game on July 13.

Tuesday

Cubs Defeat Reds On Carty's Single

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Rico Carty's third single scored Rick Monday from second base with two out in the seventh inning, lifting the Chicago Cubs to a 6-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds and breaking pitcher Ferguson Jenkins' three-game losing streak.

Carty's hit came on the first pitch by reliever Pedro Borbon, who took over from Dave Tomlin after Tomlin walked Monday and Billy Williams.

Jenkins carried a 4-2 lead into the seventh when Pete Rose singled and Joe Morgan homered for the Reds to tie the score. It was Morgan's 19th home run *and the 31st off Jenkins this* year, tops in the National League.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Santander, Spain, Barry-Phillip Moore of Australia won a weeklong international tournament by beating François Jauffret of France, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4, in the men's final.

BOXING—At Las Vegas, Ronnie Harris of Detroit won a split decision over Ghanaian Peter Cobiah.

At South Orange, N.J., Toshiro Sakai, Japan's No. 2 player, upset Roscoe Tanner of the United States, 7-6, 6-4, in first-round play of the $50,000 Eastern Open grass courts championships.

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Watch for this feature every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Observer

Wearing the Pants

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—A New York department store is selling well-worn blue jeans for $15 a pair, about $6 or $7 more than the price of new, unworn blue jeans. Here is wealth to stagger the mind of Croesus.

A nation so rich it will pay others to wear out its pants for it.

Why? Looking poor is high fashion among the rich this year. College men of the 1940s sought to look shabbily elegant: their sons want elegant shabbiness. They will pay and pay and pay, whatever it costs, to look poor.

Should a man be obliged to wear out his own pants? Certainly not.

If a man be in college he already has worked enough.

Secondly, wearing brand new unworn-out blue jeans might be embarrassing to anyone, in college or out, who has social position on his mind. If, for instance, Jim Jones aims to look the very paragon of poverty when he steps out, he certainly doesn't want to expose himself as a man who can afford new pants.

If, on the other hand, Jones is a swell (likes to be seen tooling around the fraternity house in a Maserati, and so on), he doesn't want friends thinking he can't afford to pay people to wear out his pants for him.

Third: One has a glimpse of possible national economic recovery lurking in high markup used pants.

New jobs for people willing to work at wearing out jeans.

A brand new union. The Amalgamated Brotherhood of New Pants Softeners, Faders and Frazzlers.

And what about those new psychological testing laboratories that will spring into existence? A vast, multinational pants-wearing corporation cannot afford to hire just anybody to wear out blue jeans.

This thing could be tremendous. Not the greatest thing since creation admittedly, but big, very big. Think of the personnel men coming off the unemployment rolls.

"What makes you think you can be a pants-wearer-outer, Tracy, just because you've got 52 years on the police force behind you?"

All applicants will need letters of reference, of course. These will have to be filled.

A boom for the file cabinet industry.

File-clerk employment on the upswing.

A bull market in stationery and ink as letter-of-reference production hits an all-time high. Demand for more secretaries to type the rising tide of letters of reference driving secretarial salaries higher than a rich kid with his first pair of worn-out blue jeans.

On second thought, why not the greatest thing since creation? Look at quality control. Rich people laying out heavy cash for shabby pants want those pants to look shabby all over. None of your unfaded patches of new blue left on the thigh seams.

America's colleges will have to grind out more and more quality-control experts. PhDs in jeans erosion. Research fellows in the frayed fly.

College enrollment up. More professors on the payroll.

In America's laboratories, meanwhile, what?

Frantic research to develop instant worn-out pants in an aerosol can.

America faces the challenge. President Nixon on TV. Flag behind him. Can U.S. beat Godless Communism to discovery of the secret of the atomic pants erosion bomb?

Government would have to step in, naturally. Take control. Crash project. Everything top secret. New jobs for armies of bureaucrats, thousands of specially trained "top secret" stampers, security police to watch for leaks. A multi-billion-dollar boost in the budget. Never mind. No cost too high.

Unless America wins the race for poor pants, becomes No. 1 in used jeans, the lower halves of all the rich kids in America will end up in foreign fabric. America, after struggling for so long to win the hearts and minds of free men everywhere, will end by losing the bottoms of her own children to alien textiles.

Actually, poor people almost never seem to dress with much elegance.

Edward Scheidt, member of the 10-man U.S. checkers team competing in England this week to break a 68-year-old tie.

Washington Post.



The Checkers Fraternity

By Don Shirley

WASHINGTON (WP).—Edward Scheidt pushed the red and white checkers through paths on the green and white checkerboard, playing a rapid-fire game with himself.

"You can tell if a checkers player is any good if he's using this type of board," Mr. Scheidt said. A player is "a scrub" if he doesn't use the official green and white squares.

Most checkers players are square and "a lot of them are teetotalers," though Mr. Scheidt himself takes an occasional highball. "I don't know if I've ever met a dishonest checkers player. Integrity seems to go with it."

Mr. Scheidt is one of 20 of these upright citizens (10 men to a team) who are now in Bournemouth, England, for the third international checkers match between the United States and Great Britain, ending Friday. The first match, held in 1905, was won by Great Britain, but America rebounded in 1927 with a convincing victory over the British. [After the opening round of the third match, on Monday, the U.S. team, led by the national champion Walter Hellman, was leading, according to Associated Press.]

All this ceremony may startle those who remember checkers (or draughts as the British call the game) vaguely from their youth. But Mr. Scheidt, a 70-year-old resident of Reston, Va., says that checkers is "the most widely played and under-appreciated game" customarily played between two opponents.

He has taken pains to document his claim. When a Gallup Poll was released in January noting an increase in chess players and a decrease in checkers players, Mr. Scheidt wrote to the Gallup organization requesting actual numbers of people who play the games.

Gallup replied with figures that pleased Mr. Scheidt. During the year before the 1972 poll was taken 25,650,000 adults in the United States played checkers, according to the Gallup projection, while only 17,550,000 played chess.

Furthermore, Mr. Scheidt said, those who play "under appreciate" what they are doing. "It seems simple," he said, "almost like child's play, but no one has begun to explore the depths of checkers." This seems hard to believe, considering his library of checkers books "worth several thousand dollars" and two shelves of handwritten records of his own games during the past 40 years.

But Mr. Scheidt maintains that "there are so many things possible in checkers that are impossible in chess" that no one can adequately keep up with all the developments in the game.

"In checkers," Mr. Scheidt said, "a problem can take 40 or 50 or 60 moves to solve, with each move forced," but most chess problems are solved in two or three moves.

In tournament checkers, openings are chosen by ballot from among 142 standards, so players cannot rely on personal favorites. In Mr. Scheidt's manuscripts, he has "cooks"—new strategies that haven't been revealed—on about half of the 142 openings. They will be exposed only when used, perhaps this week. In the meantime, he said, "It's incredible that you can keep coming up with new stuff."

"All checkers masters can beat club chess players (at chess) without much trouble" but chess masters have more difficulty with checkers. Mr. Scheidt recently placed sixth in a field of 26 at a chess tournament, but he attributes his chess skills to "my checkers abilities."

His rise to the top began when he was 14. He played checkers at the local YMCA with a friend, "who always beat me and then laughed about it. So I found out there were such things as checkers books, and I sent away for them." Soon he began beating his friend. He won his first Southern championship in 1934.

He received bachelor's and law degrees from the University of North Carolina and joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where he worked until 1953, managing the New York City field office for six years. From 1953 to 1965 he was North Carolina's commissioner of motor vehicles. Now he is retired.

Mr. Scheidt pointed out that most of the other members of the 10-man American checkers team also have distinguished professional careers—"Checkers players are not country yokels." Distinguished professional careers come in handy. Prizes at checkers tournaments usually pay little more than traveling expenses, but obviously players like Edward Scheidt are not in it for the money.

When he described one checkers position, he said it was "more beautiful than anything in chess." He spoke lyrically of "the endless joy of checkers, once you get into it." And when games are recorded, "you can play these priceless gems over and over again," you can "derive the same pleasure as if it were being played today."

The checkers masters are definitely a "fraternity," Mr. Scheidt said. His wife, Ruth, and their two married daughters don't play and "there have been no good women players." He pointed out that the pieces are called "men" and there is no "queen" as in chess, where the queen is the most powerful piece.

Mr. Scheidt expressed a few doubts about his "preoccupation." Checkers players sometimes create too much of "a private world of their own," an "esoteric group with the attitude, 'If you don't understand the beauties of checkers, the hell with you.' As a result, the general public doesn't understand us.

"There are people whose lives have been destroyed by checkers." He spoke of "international champions who make only a meager living" but can't tear themselves away from the game.

Personally, he was depressed when he slipped in last year's national championships. "But I didn't think about shooting myself. There are too many other things to get depressed about."

For Edward Scheidt, checkers is from the real stuff of life. "It's pure and clean and so different." And it has taught him a lesson: "Don't lose the same way twice."

PEOPLE: *The Tangled Legacy Of Maurice Ravel*



Maurice Ravel

The death Friday of a former butler and chauffeur who inherited the fortune of French composer Maurice Ravel has again thrown into question who gets what. It's a complicated story.

Ravel died in 1937 leaving his 36-million-franc estate to his brother Edouard. Edouard's wife was later injured in a car crash and hired a physiotherapist, Jeanne Taverne, to help her. Mrs. Taverne became so indispensable that she and her chauffeur-butler husband, Alexandre, were installed in the Ravel villa at Saint-Jean-de-Luz and later Edouard Ravel gave the Taverne couple the mansion.

In 1958, Edouard promised the city of Paris that 80 percent of the Ravel fortune would be used to establish music scholarships. But shortly afterwards he retracted his offer, writing Paris authorities that he was leaving the fortune to Mrs. Taverne. Mrs. Taverne divorced her husband, apparently to marry Edouard Ravel whose wife had died in 1956. But Edouard Ravel himself died at the end of 1958 and Mrs. Taverne inherited his fortune. The Tavernes remarried.

Then, a Swiss cousin of Ravel's, Georges Perrain and his wife, Marcelle, challenged the will, saying that they would carry out Ravel's promise to set up the music foundation. Mrs. Taverne died in 1964, before the legal battle had been settled in her favor. Eventually her husband got the money. But he died Friday in a Bayonne hospital, aged 68. Taverne's heirs are his second wife, Georgette, 50, and her grandchild, aged 9. It is not known if the Ravel family and the city of Paris will once again try to get the inheritance.

* * *

Franco Zeffirelli, who was reported (People, Aug. 20) to have said that he had talked with producer Carlo Ponti about taking over the film which Vittorio de Sica had been directing before he was hospitalized, says it's not true. "A film is not a pair of shoes to be passed on from one man to another," Zeffirelli said, adding that he has too much respect for De Sica to consider the idea.

* * *

A new restaurant has opened in a remodeled town house just off Fifth Avenue in New York—a restaurant unlike any other in New York. Called Animal Gourmet, it's the brainchild of Joe Mitstifer and his partner Bill Poulin. "I realized there was a need for a place like this," said Mitstifer. "It's been a dream for about two years. I finally got up the money and the guts to do it." The cheapest entrée is braised beef bones at 50 cents and tops is a birthday cake, made of liver, at $5. Mitstifer said that the average cat or small dog eats about $1.50 worth of food. Meals are served in yellow plastic or ceramic dishes placed on colored mats. There is also a takeout service.

* * *

The stereotype of the fat person as jolly, happy and rather nice has gone by the board, according to a group of British psychiatrists, reporting at the annual meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science. Drs. G.E. Powell, S.J. Tutton and B.A. Steward of London University's Institute of Psychiatry showed nude photos of six women—varying from very thin to very fat—to 350 people. Fat women were seen as "very unattractive and old, uninfluential and unsuccessful people." But the research project also showed that too-thin people could be just as unpopular, "being regarded in many ways the same as a very fat person."

* * *

New York's Ugly Duckling statue, stolen from Central Park, was found Monday near a junk yard close to Shea Stadium. The duck was none the worse for having been missing 11 days. Park officials promise that the statue will be back on its granite base beneath the 9-foot statue of Hans Christian Andersen before the end of the week.

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MARBELLA

In front of Hotel Don Pepe. 10 superb chalets under construction, 180 sq.m., with 3 bedrooms, dining-room, lounge, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, terrace, garden and swimming-pool. Excellent view of sea and mountain. Very near Puerto Banus. Centre of Costa del Sol. For further information please contact: Parkes Iberica, S.A., Claudio Coello, 77, Madrid. Tel.: 226-68-10 or 276-02-32.

ATTRACTIVELY FULLY FURNISHED spacious 3 bedrooms, flat part A.C., overlooking park, sea and mountains in Malaga. £12,800. Mrs. Peel, Muelle Viejo, 5 9o, Paseo de Reding, Malaga. Tel.: 22-14-76.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

STUDIO or small apartment, unfurnished or furnished, phone essential, as "pied-à-terre" for business couple. Etoile area preferred. No irksome restrictions. Bank references. Phone Versailles 950-97-83 weekend, otherwise Paris 755-86-22.

INTERNATIONAL BANK executive seeks 1-2 bedroom, nicely furnished flat, 1-2 years. Prefer Ile St. Louis, Marais. 073-44-30, ext. 328.

URGENT: Embassy seeks furnished apartment, 4-5 bedrooms, 1 or 2 maid's rooms, Paris 16th. Tel.: 828-02-74.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Sales Representatives for Europe

American firm is looking for Sales Representatives well acquainted in Europe to call on top management of U.S. subsidiaries and key military personnel in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Turkey & Greece. This is on a commission basis with earnings in middle 5 figures. Send resume & recent photo to: Box 10,550, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SALES HOSTESSES

Weekends for individual houses close to Versailles. Salary, commission, and expenses. French-speaking, smart & intelligent. For interview, tel.: 950-39-65, weekdays.

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WANTED K-8 for Sept. Send resume to Copenhagen International School 2860 Soborg, Denmark.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Investment Salesmen

American Company fully registered with the SEC seeks qualified salesmen with NASD license or investment sales experience to represent it throughout Europe. This is an excellent opportunity for salesmen with MF or land sales background. If you can furnish top references, qualify for fidelity bond and have automobile, please send your resume with photo to: Box 10,558, Herald, Paris.

NEW LIVELY ATHENS daily seeks experienced copy-makeup slotman. Proficient general, editorial duties. Immediately. References required. Novices need not apply. Express resume and samples soonest to N. Sokaris, Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Athens.

LIBRARIAN FAST ACCURATE TYPIST. English mother tongue having good knowledge French. Common Market or with work permit for U.S. Magazine starting Sept. 1. Send C.V. to: Box 84,533, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT of small U.S. company, Neuilly. Perfectly bilingual French mother tongue. Experience, top skills & flexibility required. Good compensation & work environment. Please call: 747-47-17, Mrs. Walker.

EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED U.S. guidance counselor required by American School of Madrid for 1973-1974. Send Applications to: Apartado 80, Madrid (Spain).

GENTLEMAN SEEKS English or American student to give English lessons. Write: Box 26,597, Herald Tribune, Paris.

JAPANESE WANTED. EDEN, 3 Rue du Helder. Tel.: 824-06-63.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ANY MISSION—Any business mission, personal & confidential undertaken by dynamic, multilingual, resourceful gentleman. Will travel anywhere in world. Specialist in English, French, Italian & Spanish-speaking countries. Also in underdeveloped countries (Central America, etc.). Highly experienced. Moderate fees. Box 10,573, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH, 27, graduated English, German, 5 years, initiative, responsibilities & staff managing with government (3 years U.S.A.). Dynamic, looking for responsibilities. Will consider all offers. Write: Mr. F. Bernard, 15 Rue de Terre-Neuve, 75020 Paris.

GREEK-AMERICAN GIRL moving to Athens desires administrative position. Experience as account assistant in No. 1 Miami ad agency. College grad; office skills; fluent Greek, Spanish; excellent references. Inquire: K. Stames, 650 NE 52 Terr., Miami, Fla. 33137. U.S.A.

GERMAN STUDENT OF ECONOMICS fluent French, English seeks job for Aug.-Sept. Will consider anything. Box 26,591, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CANADIAN GIRL, University Graduate, seeks bilingualism and adventure in France. Available end Sept. Box 10,564, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE SPECIALTIES: Chef-Driver. Also European Cooking. Speak French & English. Able take responsibilities. Best references. Seeks family job. Free now, will travel. Box 3,532, HT, 23 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5BB.

ENGLISH AU-PAIRS, MUMS HELPS, NANNIES, AVAILABLE NOW, NASH PERSONNEL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, U.K. TEL.: 64302.

CHAUFFEUR, bilingual. Write: c/o Gardette, 19 R. Descombes, Paris-17.

AMERICAN BABYSITTER available Paris: 754-35-70.

HELP WANTED

BILINGUAL COUPLE with 7-year-old boy seeks English-speaking au-pair for Paris apartment, with weekends optional at country home. Advantage for girl with secretarial skills who can earn extra money doing typing and letters. Previous au-pairs recommend position highly. Write with photo: Box 34,539, Herald Tribune, Paris.

WANTED someone to care for 2 trilingual, motherless U.S. children, aged 10 & 11, as au-pair or housekeeper, own room, plenty of time off, salary negotiable. Paris. Call, before noon: 535-43-23.

AU-PAIR, live-in, time off for school, baby girl. Start immediately. Call: Paris. 604-04-79.

AU-PAIR WANTED. Connecticut, U.S.A. family. Send resumé. Details to follow. Box 10,570, Herald, Paris.